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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 188 BOMBAY: MONDAY AUGUST 10 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 18 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug	Salsette	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd ,,	India	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th ,,	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya	7000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	...	...

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

ate of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.

JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	12th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4065	12th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ltd., beg to give notice that notwithstanding the very heavy demand for stor s and Provisions they have still large supplies on hand.

Necessary arrangements have been completed to secure adequate supplies for the Christmas Season.

The rates it is hoped will be about the same as those quoted in their catalogues.

For first class Provisions and Stores you should send your orders to

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	6084	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	8250	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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191 Agents

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THE MANAGER,

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
BARPETA. 3,200 Thur. 13th Aug. about 9 a.m. LHASA, 2184 Fri. 14th Aug. *6 a. m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 13th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons on Thursday the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306 ...	Thursday 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	3305 ...	,, 3rd Sept
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,
*PALAMCOTA ...	3413	,, 18th Oct.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

10th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS
1914-1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	599	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

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BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

LOANS with and without security arranged at reasonable interest and term with strict privacy, on receipt of full particulars, by JAMES & Co. Camp, Poona. 3504

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
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3058

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WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as TUTOR to any European gentleman desirous of learning Persian, Urdu.
Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

WANTED for Mission High School, a Mathematical Master (graduate preferred). Salary according to qualifications. —Apply Rev. J. W. RUNCIMAN, Ajmer. 2236

WANTED—CURRENT ORDINARY and OFFICIAL STAMPS of India and Native States, Great Britain or Colonies of values from 6 as. upwards, used in small or large quantities. Apply stating lowest prices, to B. S. 11, Church Gate St., Bombay. 3472

WANTED applications for the post of Lady Doctor in Jammu. Pay according to qualifications. Only Indian ladies of respectable birth and duly qualified need apply, stating nationality, age, married or single, qualifications experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HOME MINISTER to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

WANTED a European Foreman, for the South Indian Ry., to take charge of Engineering Workshop at Trichinopoly, employing about 400 men, knowledge of Interlocking essential and some Electrical training desirable. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the ELECTRICAL and SIGNAL ENGINEER, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. 2254

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Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E8.
11, Humum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED for High School LADY or CHRISTIAN MALE TEACHERS to teach lower classes. Apply Box No. 801 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED a TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate Eurasian with knowledge of Wireless preferred.—Good readers only may apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3497

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for the Branch INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, UJJAIN. Pay up to Rs. 75/-/- p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply to H. M. BULL, M.A., (CANTAB), Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, LASHKAR-GWALIOR. 3505

WANTED—A young man of active habits to serve as Superintendent of Gardens in Jhalawar State. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating terms, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. 2135

WANTED A SMART YOUNG PARSI, ESTATE SUPERVISOR AND BILL COLLECTOR. Must know English. Rs. 35/- monthly. Cash security Rs. 500/-. Apply with copy of certificates, etc., to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3475

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE KIRKEE, Aund Road, 15 minutes walk from Kirkee Station, a well BUILT BUNGALOW with ample ground, with detached outhouses. Beautiful view of the Ganesh Khind Palace, Government Garden and the river. For further particulars apply to the Bombay House Agency, 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Tel. No. 156, Tel. ad. "Fides" Bombay. 3489

FOR SALE—STEAM Generating Plant consisting of one double cylinder high speed Vertical steam engine direct coupled to D. C. 110 Volts Dynamo 350 Revolutions per minute, Capacity 545 Amps. H. P. Cylinder is 10 inch diameter, working pressure 100 lbs.
2. One Switch Board, complete with one main double pole knife switch, and seven single pole knife distribution switches, two Resistances, one Accumulator Switch. Two Ammeters and one Voltmeter.
3. One Babcox and Wilcox Multitubler Boiler, with a heating surface of 1519 sqr. ft., length 21 ft., with 63 tubes each 18 ft. long and 3¼ in. diameter, inside diameter of steam pipe 4 inch.
The plant is 18 years old and in very good condition and may be seen at Patiala. Original cost Rs. 37,000. Offers wanted. STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Patiala.

FOR SALE.—SPECIFICATION OF THE GAS & ELECTRIC PLANT AT JAGANMOHAN PALACE.
One 12 H.P. Crossleys "OTTO," Gas Engine with 12 Fly wheels 6'-3" diameter and 5½" face complete with water tank and pipes, etc.
One D. C. DYNAMO by BYNG & HAWKINS 135-11. Volts 60-90 Amps 940 Revolutions per minute on 3 bearings sliding bedplate size of driving pulley 1'-8" diameter, 6¾" face Dynamo is belt driven by the abov[illegible]y Gas Engine.
One 16 H.P. CAM[illegible]BELL GAS ENGINE with 2 Fly wheels 5 1/2' diameter 7 3/4" face with circulating water tank and Gas bag valve complete.
One D. C. DYNAMO BY BYNG & HAWKINS on 2 bearings diameter of driving pulley 9 1/2" face 6" 100 Volts 129. Amps, 1200 Revolutions per minute, this Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.
2 Complete sets of MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS consisting of 2 Gas Tanks 6 & 6 Thousand feet capacity each, with 6 Oil Gas producers, Furnaces Hydraulic Valves, &c., &c. All these in good working order.
Apply with offers to the PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 3450

TO BE LET.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of BAMANJI CASINATH'S, Nepeansea Road, BUNGLOW having big Hall, 4 rooms, whole veranda, separate servant room and Godown, one stall for carriage and horse with coachman's room; gas fitting everywhere. Also —4 STABLES STALLS at GOA STREET rent Rs. 12. Write or call for both at tris office, 13-15 Oak Lane, Fort Bombay. 3486

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET—Suite of rooms at Hornby Road suitable for office or consulting rooms Apply Mr. Chokie C/o NICHOLSON DENTIST Hornby Road. 3502

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the official year 1914-15 of 200 four-wheeled covered goods wagons 5ft. 6in gauge, body 21ft. 0in. long and 9ft. 6in. wide inside.
2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of these wagons except those detailed below:—
Wheels and axles.
Axle boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw couplings.
Vacuum break gear.
Buffers and springs.
Drawbars and springs.
These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India by December next.
3. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.
4. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract, date of delivery, etc., can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.
5. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed cover should be superscribed "Tenders for Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914.
6. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 23rd July, 1914. 3427

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana) Dep.	7.50
20.37 „	Muttra „	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi „	6. 0
5.48 „	Bhatinda „	23.48
7.18 „	Ferozepore Cantt: „	22.12
8.59 „	Lahore Cant: West „	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad „	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) „	14.54
12.49 „	Jhelum „	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi „	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera „	9.47
20.13 „	Peshawa Cantt: „	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kaika, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„ 4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:;	Dep: 2.11
3 .27 „	Saharanpur	„ 23. 5
7 .26 „	Ambala Cantt, †	„ 21. 8
		Arr. 20.45
	Kalka †	Dep. 19.30‖
		Arr. 18.40
		Dep. 18.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
‖ A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

RE NOWROJI MERWANJI DUBASH.
INSOLVENT.

PERSONS holding DISHONOURED CHEQUES OF THIS INSOLVENT are requested to send them to the undersigned at their Office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, for the purpose of the INSOLVENT'S PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE HIGH COURT (IN INSOLVENCY). Persons who had held DISHONOURED CHEQUES of the Insolvent which cheques were TAKEN BACK BY THE INSOLVENT from them will also be good enough to apprise the undersigned about it, with all particulars.
Dated this 8 day of August, 1914.
ARDESHAR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. S. B. MUNSHI,
Oppg. Creditor.

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oils:—

Snowflake	Devoes
White Rose	Elephant
Chester	

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
3477

NOTICE TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY have not advanced their prices for MOBILOILS and will continue to supply to dealers at usual prices as long as stocks on hand last. If any dealers refuse to sell at these prices, please notify us promptly and we will make arrangements to have your requirements taken care of.
VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
3484

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in General that the prices of our FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES de LUXE remain unaltered. The prices are enhanced only of Dutch Havana Cigars and American Tobaccos and Cigarettes.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
3503 117/125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GOSWAMI SHRI 108 SHRI DAMODARLALJI alias Gordhaneshji Maharaj late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a Vaishnav Acharya .....Deceased.
GOSWAMINI SHRI 108 RANIVAHUJI MAHARAJ widow of the abovenamed deceased Goswami Shri 108 Damodarlalji alias Gordhaneshji of Bombay residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August 1914.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE v. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED HASHUM HAJEE ABDUL SATAR a widower late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a clerk in the service of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust .....Deceased.
1. MAHOMED SALAY HAJI ABDUL SATAR a landed proprietor and 2. MAHOMED JUSUB HAJI ABDUL SATAR a merchant both of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants brothers of the abovenamed deceased residing respectively at Bandra and at Grant Road Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
3498 Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai JAMNABAI widow of HARIDAS HEMCHAND a landed proprietor and sole owner of the firm of Cursondas Nathoo and Co., Chemists and druggist late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
1. BAI RATAN wife of MOHANJI JOOTHA and
2. BAI GULAB wife of TARACHAND VITHALDAS both daughters of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
WITNESS SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3500 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHAMGAUM AKOLA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pruthuraj Bhagwan and Foolchand Matrumal, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the slated godown No. 6 A Arthur Bunder, Colaba.
100 Bales Khamgaum Akola Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken the next day.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

The performance the Magistrate at the Excelsior Theatre is in the meantime postponed. Money, paid for seats, will be returned at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co's.
D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 To-night 10 .m
SAM STERN
The famous Hebrew comedian
SAM STERN
Who has topped Every Theatre Bill
SAM STERN
The Idol of London and New York
AND OUR STARS
TORINO
An Inventor of Juggling Feats.
RUSSELL AND HELD
New songs—in—New Costumes.
LILY PACY.
The girl with the furukling feet.
MEREDITH AND ADNIL
Roman Ring athletes.
and the Gaiety Pictures.
TO-NIGHT
THE
BULLDOGS
OF
BRITAIN
LED BY
KING GEORGE V.
"They always are ready
steady Boys steady
They'll fight tell they conquer
or die"
BRITAIN'S BOYS IN BLUE.
GALA NIGHT THURSDAY.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! No. Tel. 1271.
One of the most exciting films this Season.
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
From the well-known Play by DION BOUCICAULT.
Three Parts—Exclusive.
A STRONG-STORIED DRAMA WITH PLENTY OF THRILLS.
Blackmail, attempted suicide, train-jumping, burning tenements, hidden document, etc. Just the sort of action and incident the public like to see and talk about.
MAKE SURE YOU SEE THIS FINE FEATURE.
3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THIS CONCERNS U

"England expects every man to do his duty."

We respectfully invite the attention of our esteemed constituents that we have
NOT ADVANCED
OUR PRICES.
LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists,
Wine & Spirit Merchants,
Provision Dealers, &c.,
COLABA CAUSEWAY,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No Parrie necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.
KATHIAWAR.

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BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

48, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan (Sumatra).	Manila.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Malacca.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpur.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	F. M. S.).	Canton.
Colombo.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Batavia.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	(North China)
Puket.	Saigon.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).		Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GWALIOR RACES"
"AUTUMN MEETING,,

23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.

For Prospectus apply to the
Honorary Secretary,
GWALIOR RACES, GWALIOR.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP NO. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Bar Silver Spot 26.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Amount of Bullion paid into the Bank of England £747,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Thursday August 7

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£	£
Total Bullion	..27,500,000 Dec.	10,600,000
Public Deposits	11,500,000 „	1,200,000
Other do.	..57,000,000 Inc.	2,600,000
Govt. Securities	..11,000,000 unchanged.	
Other Securities	..65,000,000 Inc.	17,700,000
Notes and Gold	..10,000,000 Dec.	16,900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 14½% of the liabilities.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, August 7

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs.	Rs.
10,00,000 were allotted Calcutta	10,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 31/32 (Min. Rate)
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay .. ..
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 475000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 10,00,000
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 40,00,000 at ½
Do Do. „ 5,00,000 at ½ 1-3 2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	2,000
Mid Americans	6.50
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, August 7th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3¾
F. G. „ „	3¾
Fine „ „	4
Good Bhownuggur	4¼
F. G. „	5¾
F ine „	5¼
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4 15/16
Good Oomra M. G.	4¾
F.G. „	4¾
Fi ne „	5
Good M. G. Oomra	4¾
Fine M. G. Oomra	5
Good Broach	5 7/16
F.G. „	5 19/32
Fine „	5¾
Good Khandeish	4¾
F.G. „	4¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, August 7th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	24,000
„ Imports	45,000
„ Stock	874,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, August 8th.

Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	Nil.
Total Speculation	„
„ Export	„
East Indian Export	„
East Indian Srtock	63,000
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export	1,300
East Indian Imports	Nil.
East Indian Speculation	Nil.
American Afloat	21,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	52,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, August 8th.

39 bars silver 75,000 Colombo Chartered,

EXCHANGE.

The only quotations available in this market to-day are as below:—

Bank's selling:—
T. T. ready, 1s. 3 27/32d.
D. D. mail, 1s. 3 31/32d.

BULLION.

The market is closed.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 6th August, 1914:—

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Ry.	10*	11,571
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	15	17,588

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

Owing to the state of war in Europe both the Paper and the Share Markets stood closed to-day. As this condition is prevalent when the August Settlement is very near the situation is getting very complex and intricate. The position of those who have sold shares for the August delivery are in flight as they are not expected to realize the proceeds on the due date. Th pinch for funds is felt actively by those who had expected to have some accommodation from the Banking Institutions.

As the latter refuse to make further advances in face of the present crisis.

A healthy feeling is gaining ground and there was good inquiry for Government Paper at a fair rate.

COTTON.

By order of the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and the Bombay Cotton Exchange, the market has been entirely closed until Monday, the 17th instant, or until such time as Liverpool or any of the American Cotton Markets reopen. The decision has met with general approval and has relieved the position which existed in the market. No quotations are now available and business has stopped. The Marwaree bazaar remains open, but it is difficult to understand how business in that bazaar can be carried on, in face of the resolution by the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association that "no trading shall take place."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

These markets remain closed. Any quotations are unreliable.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,365 Bales
Wheat	3,919 Cwts.
Linseed	6,414 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	360 „
Gingelly seed	Nil. „
Poppy seed	24 „
Groundnuts	1,324 „
Castor seed	5,623 „
Rice	1,340 „
Myrabollams	2,202 „
Cotton seed	5,552 „
Mowraseed	2,880 „
Gram	647 „
Jowar	2,209 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., have sent us their following weekly circular dated July 23rd:—

GOLD.

About £900,000 arrived in the form of bar gold.

The demand for France, which sprang up at the end of last week, consequent on the fall in the French exchange, continued in the earlier part of the present week, and a substantial amount of gold was secured for export to Paris.

The destination of the available balance is at present uncertain, as the French exchange has risen considerably since the 21st inst.

The Bank of England may possibly secure the small amount remaining.

This week's shipment of small gold bars to India is valued at £154,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 16th, £168,000 in bar gold.

July 16th £50,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

July 17th, £45,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

July 20st, £100,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

July 21st, £54,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

July 21st, £32,000 in sovereigns from Uruguay etc.

A withdrawal of £6,000 in sovereigns was made on July 20th, for France, making the net influx during the week £443,000.

The West African Gold output for June was valued at £147,289 an improvement of £21,525 as compared with the figures for the same month last year.

The stock of Gold in the Argentine "Caisse de Conversion on the 23rd June is given as Gold dollars 214,471,417 (about £42,500,000) compared with Gold dollars 266,865,177 (about £53,000,000) on the 3rd, June 1913.

The Gold output from Southern Rhodesia for last month is the largest on record —being £306,421, an increase of £65,118 over that for June 1913.

SILVER.

Following the weakness of last week, the market developed an utterly despondent tone, and prices fell away sharply.

On the 17th inst., Eastern selling forced down the quotation to the extent of 5/16d. On the following day some covering orders steadied the market, but the fall was resumed on the 20th and 21st instant, and the price touched 24 9/16 for cash and 24 5/8 for 2 months delivery, the lowest quotations since 17th October 1911.

So shy were buyers that even ordinary supplies would have depressed prices, without the added impetus imparted by offerings by both China and the Indian Bazaars.

At the reduced level of prices—buyers were attracted, and orders to purchase came in from India and the Far East, resulting in a sharp recovery to-day to 24 15/16 for cash and 25 for 2 months.

As there is at present to source of strength to be looked for apart from the Indian Bazaars and China, the market is likely to remain sensitive to the daily attitude of Eastern operators.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant, showed an increase of 119 lacs in the Note Isue, of 110 lacs in the holding of silver rupees, and of 10 lacs in the holding of Gold in India.

The stock in Bombay is £680,000 as compared with £825,000 last week, whilst the upcountry offtake has risen from 70 to 130 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consists of £5,973,500 in sycee or currency—an increase of £43,500—and of £50,000 in bars, slightly more than the amount reported last week.

A shipment of £18,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are respectively 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotation for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
July 17 25 1/16 cash 25 1/8 2 mos.
July 18, 25 1/16 cash 25 1/8 2 mos.
July 20, 24 15/16 cash 25—2 mos.
July 21, 24 9/16 cash 24 5/8 2 mos.
July 22, 24 5/8 cash 24 3/4 2 mos.
July 23, 24 15/16 cash—2 mos.
Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p.oz. nominal.
Average for the week. 24.864 cash 24.937.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 7th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th.

S. S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta July 26
S. S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Augt. 6

DEPARTURES.

August 8th,

S.S. Caledonia	Dowell	London
S.S. Khosrow	Hannah	Jeddah
S.S. Peking	Melchon	Madras and Calcutta

August 9th.

S. S. Chindwara	Hoxley	Calcutta
S. S. Palemcotta	Downing	Durban etc.
S. S. Banca	Garwood	Suez.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant, and due here on Tuesday the 11th instant.

S. S. City of Baroda:—The City Line steamer City of Baroda left Liverpool for Calcutta on the morning of the 7th instant.

S. S. Neuralia:—The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Neuralia sailed on Wednesday.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta outward bound passed the canal on the 7th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 26th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on August 6, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara 3,307 tons, Captain C. H. Haxley sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Banca:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banca 3793 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood sailed on Sunday for Suez with a general cargo.

S. S. Palemcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palemcotta 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing sailed on Sunday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell sailed on Saturday for London with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Peking:—The steamer Peking, 2,217 tons Captain H. B. Melchon sailed on Saturday for Madras and Calcutta with a same bottom cargo.

Saturday, August 8th 1914.
P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & R	City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
D & E	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
H.	Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K.	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
M	Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
N	Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
P.O.N.	Uji na	Abbott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G & Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4	Upada	Le Broop	M. M. & Co
6	Itapa	Butler	M. M. & oC
7	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
8	Kirimara	Tunda	N. Y. K.
18	Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sarasvati	Moola	B.O. S.N. Co. Ltd.
Satrunji	Ebram	

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Carthness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cubbush	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Metcor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Kowet	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Ocean	Christansen	The Bombay & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Purnea	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Ripple	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Taiyabi	Kaas	H. E. Colin & Co
Valdura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Zoroastrion	Osborne	C. M. & Sons

B. I. M. Dockyard.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

OFFSIDE.

K. Swaz	Abbey	T. M. & Co

IMPORTS.

S.S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents, The Bombay Co.—4,960 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 15 packages empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

MONTEBELLO (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 3,000 castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

CLEMATIS (s) 4,642 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

KIRIN MARU (s) 201 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

KIRIN MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR NAGASAKI.

KIRIN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

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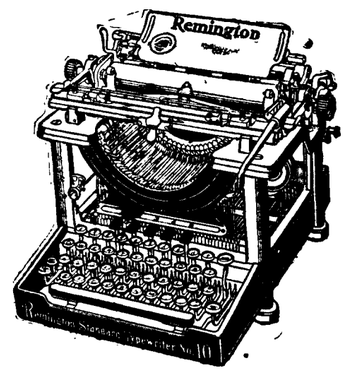
Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.
Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.



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Sporting Coats the Latest	„ „	20-0
White Flannel Trousers	„ „	9-8
Navy Serge Suits	„ „	35-0
Soft Felt Hats..	„ „	5-8

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants.
Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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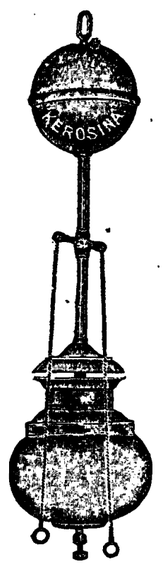

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FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.
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Fort, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.17" and Allahabad 0.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.28" and Ajmer 0.62". Skies are heavily clouded in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah but in defect at Bikaner. Temperature is in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.14" and Indore 1.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Indore but in excess at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and local in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.13", Saugor 0.59", Hoshangabad 0.86", Khandwa 0.24", Nagpur 0.47" and Chanda 0.33". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.63", Ratnagiri 1.75", Mormugao 1.47" and Karwar 1.93". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.77", Nizamabad 1.63" and Hyderabad 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab but has again extended to Rajputana. There has been an increase of rainfall also in Central India West and the United Provinces but a decrease in the Bombay Deccan. The falls in the Konkan and the adjacent parts of Malabar are to-day less heavy than yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in east Rajputana, Central India West and the northern half of the Central Provinces, fairly general in Hyderabad, and local in the United Provinces, the southern half of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the northern half of the Central Provinces and in Central India West and east Rajputana; local rain in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces and Hyderabad; some showers in the Bombay Deccan and the east Punjab.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. India, which left Aden at 9 hours on the 3rd, experienced till Longitude 51 deg. E. light to moderate variable or south-west wind and moderate swell; till Longitude 57 deg. E. strong south-westerly wind, considerable sea and swell with generally cloudy skies; till Longitude 65 deg. E. moderate or fresh gale from south-west, high sea and swell and cloudy skies; till arrival last evening generally moderate west-south-westerly wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies. The monsoon has weakened considerably in the east Arabian sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURSDAY, the 8th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Dec. to date	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PENJAB—AREA—						
Bhalure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	92.5	84.4	61	0.00	0.00	
Jask	92.2	84.2	79	0.78	0.72	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	83.1	79.3	85	0.53	0.36	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.3	84.5	70	?	?	
Rawalpindi	94.7	75.8	83	?	?	
Lahore	95.9	80.5	79	12.03	3.37	
Sirsa	97.0	78.6	74	9.05		
Ambala	89.7	78.3	81	12.03	—1.45	
Delhi	91.5		86	12.22	—1.59	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.9	78.8	81	..	?	?
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	87.4	78.0	89	0.02	?	?
Cawnpore	87.4	78.5	95	0.17	?	?
Allahabad	88.1	78.1	87	0.21	28.75	9.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.7	86.2	66	..	4.28	2.64
Karachi	87.8	79.0	79	..	6.20	1.64
Ajmer	90.8	76.7	84	0.62	10.05	—1.50
Jaipore	93.6	76.6	91	0.28	20.67	8.51
Kotah	88.2	77.4	92	0.06	17.85	2.37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.8	77.4	73	..	0.38	—2.06
Dwarka	86.9	79.4	75	..	12.01	1.84
Veraval	82.1	78.1	84	0.01	9.21	—3.10
Rajkot	91.5	74.2	84	..	15.82	—1.86
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	76.2	83	..	24.07	12.81
Surat	86.5	78.3	82	..	40.22	12.65
Ahmedabad	90.5	77.4	80	0.01	24.84	5.56
Deesa	90.2	77.5	85	..	19.50	5.52
Neemuch	82.9	73.5	97	0.14	18.84	3.76
Indore	75.5	70.3	98	1.30	15.33	—2.57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	73.3	95	0.13	28.08	—2.84
Saugor	78.4	73.6	98	0.59	22.68	—3.12
Hoshangabad	78.1	71.8	97	0.86	32.38	5.07
Khandwa	80.8	73.7	92	0.24	16.01	1.18
Akola	81.8	72.8	76	..	13.23	—4.21
Amraot	78.7	72.7	85	..	12.60	—5.40
Nagpur	83.3	73.5	85	0.47	22.90	—3.41
Chanda	85.3	75.0	88	0.33	20.36	—7.82
Raipur	84.7	73.8	88	..	21.94	—5.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	77.5	87	0.63	51.19	3.40
Ratnagiri	79.1	74.3	93	1.75	89.78	20.12
Mormugao	78.6	72.7	98	1.47	75.64	8.30
Karwar	79.5	72.4	97	1.93	10239	17.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	71.6	72	..	11.90	1.81
Ahmednagar	86.5	67.5	75	..	9.68	0.63
Poona	80.0	74.5	90	0.09	22.28	9.08
Sholapur	87.1	70.3	80	..	13.31	3.12
Bijapur	82.0	69.1	81	..	6.45	0.31
Belgaum	71.3	65.0	97	0.77	70.44	42.48
Aurangabad	85.0	67.5	86	..	17.46	4.26
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.0	71.3	88	1.63	37.10	19.41
Hyderabad	82.6	71.0	85	0.10	22.02	10.10
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	75.9	70.9	95	1.96	92.45	10.64
Calicut	83.9	73.6	98	0.43	72.05	2.01
Cochin	81.8	74.0	82	0.49	50.67	—4.59
Colombo	85.8	75.0	97	..	14.80	1.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.1	75.2	87	0.75	11.89	—0.25
Bellary	85.0	72.3	69	..	1.89	—2.18
Guddapah	90.0	75.8	68	..	7.33	—1.13
Madras	94.7	76.7	71	0.09	3.49	—3.71
Bangalore	76.7	64.3	91	0.05	5.75	—2.34
Coimbator	86.1	69.8	83	..	2.74	—0.48
Trichinopoly	95.1	73.8	74	0.06	1.23	—2.12
Negapatam	94.5	76.5	85	0.20	1.07	—2.13

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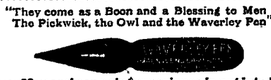
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The monsoon has recovered its normal strength in the Peninsula but is weak in the Gangetic plain. The depression is still in the Central India having moved but short distance westwards. The temperature is practically normal elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast of Peninsula and South Hyderabad; local in lower Burma, Assam, North Hyderabad, Mysore Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, hills of Punjab, Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, Rangoon one inch; Cherrapunji four; Darjeeling one; Indore, Jagdalpur one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Ratnagiri Karwar and Gulbarga two; Marmagoa, Nizambad one and a half; Mercara, Mangalwo.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the northeast of the Peninsula; increase in Rajputana, and Gujarat.

Arabian sea report:—The mail steamer from Aden reports monsoon winds of slightly above the average strength.

SIMLA, August 9.

The monsoon has strengthened in Gujarat and the central parts of the country and the depression from the west has given some heavy rain in the Murree Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras, the North Madras Coast. A few falls has also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point and Bassein one inch; Akyab two; Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji four; Jalpaiguri five; Cox's Bazar and Benares one; Cawnpore one and a half; Agra, Sialkot and Rawalpindi two; Murree four; Rajkot and Saugor two; Hoshangabad one; Parbhani and Karwar two; Ratnagiri, Nizamabad and Madras one.

Forecast:—No great change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th August, 1914, was 29·913 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 7th August.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.717	inches
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2	,,
Dew Point	76.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.885	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	8.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW	
Movement of Wind do.	169	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.67	inches.
Total fall during month	3.38	,,
Do. year	51.34	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0. 1	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Days of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.		Aug.	h. m.	ft in.
S	8	0 33	26 9		8	m 6 19	16 6
		m 0 57	28 5			7 3 a	17 2
S	9	m 1 9	26 8		9	m 6 51	17 1
		1 25 a	27 11			7 37 a	17 2
M	10	m 1 43	26 5		10	m 7 22	17 10
		1 51 a	27 4			8 5 a	17 4
Tu	11	m 2 17 a	25 11		11	m 7 52	18 7
		2 16	26 9			8 34 a	17 7
W	12	m 2 52	25 5		12	m 8 23	19 5
		2 42 a	26 1			9 5a	17 11
Th	13	m 31 31	24 10		13	m 8 56	20 5
		3 11 a	25 5			41 a	18 3
F	14	m 4 20	24 4		14	m 39	21 4
		3 46 a	24 9			10 31 a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m
,, 9 (Sunday	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m
,, 10 (Monday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 10m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m	,, 7h. 9
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 8m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Apogee, August 12th, 3-3h. p.m.; Last quarter 14th. 6h. 26·0m a.m.; New Moon, 21st, 5h 26·5 n. p.m., Perigee, 24th, 0·0h. p.m.; First quarter, 28th, 10h. 22·5m, a.m.; Full Moon, Sept, 4th, 7h. 81·2m. p.m.

The "Punjabee" understands that Dr. P. C. Roy, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been invited by the Punjab University to deliver a course of lectures at Lahore during the next cold weather. It may be remembered that Dr. J. C. Bose delivered a similar course of lectures on higher physics at the Punjab University sometime ago.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SITARAM LUXMON'S ESTATE.

ADMINISTRATION SUIT

BHAGUBAI v. KASHIBAI AND OTHERS.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of the late Sitaram Luxmon.

Sitaram Lexmon Nayak died on the 27th January 1909, leaving large immovable properties at Bombay, Kirkee and Poona and also considerable moveable property. He left a will dated 16th March 1908 and a codicil dated 1st January 1909. By the will the testator appointed his two co-widows, Bhagubai and Kashibai, and his two nephews, one Ramchandra and one Bala, as his executors and his executrices. Probate of the will was taken out by all the executors and executrices on the 9th July, 1909. Bala, one of the executors, thereafter died. Disputes thereafter arose between the co-widows and the remaining executor Ramchandra in regard to the management of the properties. The senior widow Bhagubai, alleged acts of waste, mismanagement and misappropriation by her co-widow and the nephew Ramchandra and she filed the present suit praying for administration of the estate and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the estate. Thereafter on an interim application, pending the final disposal of the suit, Mr. Justice Davar appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna receiver of the estate of the deceased Sitaram Luxmon Nayak.

CLAIMANTS TO THE PROPERTY.

The 1st defendant, Kashibai, who was the co-widow and co-executrix of the plaintiff and the second defendant Ramchandra, who was the co-executer of the plaintiff denied the various charges of waste, mismanagement, and misappropriation made against them by the plaintiff and put the plaintiff to the strictest proof of the said charges. They contended that the management had been quite proper and efficient, that it was not a fit case for administration by the Court, and that the executors should be continued in management. The 2nd defendant Ramchandra also claimed to be entitled to a payment of Rs. 100 monthly under clause 8 of the testators' will.

The third defendant was Sitaram, a minor grandson of the testator. He claimed to be the sole residuary legatee under the will and as such entitled to the whole estate. He contended that it should be beneficial for the estate that it should be in the hands of a receiver.

The fourth and fifth defendants were the widows of Bala Bhawoo Naik, a deceased executor of the testator's will. They claimed to be entitled to maintenance and residence under the will of the deceased. They further contended that, in case they chose to live separate from the testator's family, they were entitled under the will to have two rooms given to them for their residence and a sum of Rs. 10,000 set apart for their maintenance.

The sixth defendant claimed to be the adopted son of the deceased Baloo Bhawoo Naik and as such entitled to share in the maintenance and residence given by the will to Bala Bhawoo Naik's family and children.

The seventh defendant was a widowed grand dauther of the testator and she claimed to be entitled to maintenance and residence out of the estate under the will.

The eighth defendant was one Radhbai, who claimed to be a permanent concubine of the deceased testator and as such claimed maintenance out of the estate.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the 1st and 2nd defendants.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla appeared for the 3rd defendant.

Mr. Jayakar and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the 4th and 6th defendants.

Mr. Taraporavalla and and Mr. Desai appeared for the 5th defendant.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Munshi appeared for the 7th defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Wachha appeared for the 8th defendant.

After the issues had been raised His Lordship, on Mr. Jayakar's application, adjourned the hearing of the questions raised by the 4th, 5th and 6th defendants for a fortnight. These defendants thereafter ceased to appear at the present hearing.

His Lordship next decided the issue raised by the 7th defendant and held that she was not, under the will, entitled to any maintenance or residence except. Rs. 15 monthly directed to be paid to her by clause 9 of the will. That sum was ordered to be paid to her duly appointed guardian. Her costs were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

His Lordship then went into evidence on the question of the claim made by the 8th defendant and came to the conclution that the 8th defendant was a permanent concubine of the deceased. Rs. 100 monthly were ordered to be paid to her by way of maintenance out of the estate and her costs were ordered to be paid to her out of the estate.

His Lordship then heard arguements on the contentions raised by the 1st and 2nd defendants and preferred this suit to the Commissioner for taking an account of this management of the estate by the plaintiff and the 1st and 2nd defendants since the death of the testator. Further directions were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.:—

Attorneys for the 1st 2nd and 7th defendants. Matubhai, Jamictram and Madon:—

Attorneys for the 3rd defendant. Unwalla, Pherozeshah and Papa:—

Attorneys for the 4th, 6th and 8th defendants. Vafchha & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before the Honourable The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

2-14932-13—Payne and Co., Sulleman Jaffer Mistry v Messrs Warden and Co a firm, Pestonji R K and Co.

4-14 S C C and 349/13452-13—Mulla and Mulla, Keshowji Deokaran v N Joachimson and others, Bicknell M R and Co.

7-14-480-13—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Dewkabai widow v Louis Dreyfus and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

52-13-675-11—Shroff D and D (for a pauper) Abdulla Kara v Sadanand Juggonnath and anr, Jehangir S M and H.

53-13-676-11—Shroff D and D (for a pauper) and In person, Abdulla Kara and anr v Sadanand Juggonnath and anr, Jehangir S M and H.

8-14—In Re Ind. Co's Act VI of 82 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Shamrao M and H Fazalbhoy Jaffer v The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Payne and Co.

9-14-74-13—Dikshit and Pur, Yeshwant Vishnu Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.

S C 10-14-547-13—Shamrao M and H, Habib Haji Moosa v Bai Samarthbai widow, Mulji and Th.

11-14-240-13—Matubhai J and M, Mangaldas N Motiwalla v Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M.

13-14-121-11—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, Payne and Co.

14-14-1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper) Mogul Hassan Ramjan v Mogul Hassan Hoosein and anr, Vachha and Co, Mehta D and L.

15-14-163-14—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datubhoy Hassum, Ardeshir H D and Co.

16-14-834-13—Payne and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormasji Shroff v Dr Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirshaw and ors, Wadia G and Co, Purmanand and Co.

18-14 In Re In Co's Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation)—Bicknell M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

19-14 In Re G and Wo's Act VIII of 1890 and in Re Rustomji Jamasji Patel a minor, Wadia G ano Co, Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel v Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Maylankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs Jivalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in the division Court No. 43.

Summary suits for dismissal under ule 194 in Chambers.

437-13—Amin & D. Harilal Damodhardas and Bros. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli and anr.

520-13—Ragh N & Co. Messrs. Purshotam Vishram & Co. v. Narayandas Gopaldas a firm.

655-13—Surajmal & Co. Abdul Kadar Abdullally v. Hassanally Ebrahimji.

677-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand D. Vadilal & Co. a firm.

For Recording Agreement and Award.

666-13—Ard. H D & Co Syed Goolam Mahomed bin Mahomed Miya bin Shar—Bick. M R & Co. v. Syed Imadudin Refai Pudin Khalil & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-13—Khund L and M, Raghunandan Vinayek Kirtiker v Janardhan Balkrishna Raput, Unwalla P and P.

985-13—Bachha and Co, Pallonji Jamsetji Limboowalla v Bomanji Edalji Soonawalla and ors, Unwalla P and P.

815-13—Payne and Co, Vallibai widow v Lakhmidas Bhanji and ors, Mulla & Mulla, Little and Co.

1148-13—Captain and V, Dhanjibhoy Bomonji v Hari Luxuman Patel and anr, Nanu H and Co.

318-13—Mehta D and L, Rawji Moorarji v Goculdas Jairam, Jehangir M and S.

1316-12—Motichand and D, Ramgopal Juggonnath a firm v Sankalchand Amthalal and ors, Jam E and D, Amin and D.

1142-13—In person, Kachradas Khimchand v Tullockchand Nemraj a firm and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

877-13—Mans H M and Co, Ahmed Ayeh Noor Mahomed and ors v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mans H M and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

73-14—Mans H M and Co, Haji Oomer Manek v Keshav Raghoo, Smetham B and Co.

672-13—Bhai K & G Vallabhadas Madhoroji and anr v. Haridas Premji and ors Matu J & M Edg. G W & Co. Ragh N & Co.

672-13—Ragh N & Co. Kallianji Jairam Narranji & William Wild Churchil & ors. Payne & Co.

1197-13—Maneklal & Co Balkisondas Tulsidas v. Ratanlal Tribhowandas and ors. Jam. R & D; Purnand & Co.

1198-13—Maneklal & Co Balkisondas Tulsidas v. Ratanlal Tribhowandas Bara—Jam. R D Vachha & Co.

913-13—Edg G W & Co Shanalal Lallubhai Banker S. v. S B Tom—Seth and anr. ex-Aigie B & C for post ponement.

69-13—Payne & Co. R D Sethna and anr Misrilal Lakhmichand & ors. Khand L I M.

1021-13—Ragt N Co (for a pauper) Abde Rehman Azam and anr. v. Chaganlal Chunilal and ors. Edg. G W & Co.

429-13—Ard. H D & Co. Devji Jeewant and Co. a firm v. Passobhai Khimji & ors. Jehangir S M & H.

1067-12—Mancher & N Mancharsha Pestonji Engineer v. Homee N A Wadia Dubash & Co.

958-13—Jehangir M & S Mahadev Keshaw Kuoli & anr v Dewji Dadoo Thakur Jam R & D.

57-14—Madh K & Ch. Jaynarayen Buldeodas v. Gill and Co. a firm and anr. Crawford B & Co. Daga.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hoosein bin v. Miss Gulnar Vachha & Co. Mahomed Jaffer.

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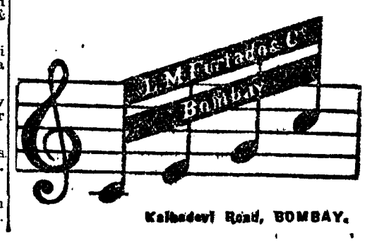
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 10.

595. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 11th, Wednesday 12th, Thursday 13th, Friday 14th & Saturday 15th inst. Any Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 16th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

596. In the event of the Corps being turned out to occupy war stations or alarm posts every member should report himself at Head-Quarters in uniform as soon as possible and bring with him the following articles:—1 Blanket, 1 Great Coat, 1 Knife, Fork and Spoon, 1 Drinking Cup, 1 Plate, 1 piece of rope 15 feet long. L.Lable with name clearly marked. Helmets to be worn and caps carried in the abovementioned kit. Waterproof sheets will be issued on mobilisation.

597. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at the Armoury, (Head-Quarters, Council Road) to-day Monday the 10th instant (instead of Wednesday as previously notified). Fall in at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Uniform, Helmets will be worn. Members who can, should attend earlier to-day Monday to draw arms and equipment.

598 Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "F" Company:—
Corpl. C. M. E. Eyles to be Sergeant.
Vol. J. L. Ogden to be Corporal

599. The following gentlemen are attached to the Corps and given the ranks stated against their names subject to sanction being obtained for their appointment.
To be Captain John Francis Watson.
To be 2nd Lieut. Bertram May.
To be 2nd Lieut. Alec. Walter Puttick.
To be Medical Officer with the rank of Captain W. Nunan, M.D.
The undermentioned Officers of the Territorial Forces are temporarily attached to the Cops to do duty as Subaltern Officers.
Capain H. C. B. Mitchell, 1st Bn. Herts. Regt.
Lieut. H. L. McNeill, 8th Scottish Rifles.

600. Enrolments.—The undernamed havin been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Motor Cycle Section:—
No. 7814 Motor Cy. W. T. Tibbats.
No. 7815 " " B. May.
No. 6645 " " D. C. Lawless.
No. 7814 " " A. E. Follinger.
No. 7815 " " A. D. M. Clarke.
No. 7815 " " B. Breslauer.
The undenamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7812 Vol. L. Bairds.
No. 7813 Vol. H. B. Edwards.
(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Aug. 8.

224. Transfer.—The undermentioned transfers is sanctened:—
Gunner Buswell from No. 2 Coy. B. V. A. to the E. E. Coy. with effect from 7th inst. The number allotted to Sapper Buswell is 142.

225. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps from 7th instant and posted as under:—
No. 143 Sapper E. M. Harwood to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 144 Sapper T. Long to E. E. Company B. V. A.
No. 145 Sapper N. P. Neilson to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 146 Sapper G. H. Blakeborough to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 147 Sapper G. Barnes to E. E. Company B. V. A.
No. 148 Sapper J. D. Johnson to E. E.
No. 149 Sapper A. A. H. Wolfe to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 150 Sapper C. E. Johnson to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 151 Sapper H. T. Engleken to E. E. Company, B.V. A.
No. 1613 Gunner F. R. Barnes to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Coy.
No. 1614 Gunner H. Page to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Coy.
No. 1615 Gunner R. F. Cleary to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Coy.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.

Aug. 10.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for week ending 15th inst.—Corpl. R. N. Aylward.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant. Dress—Khaki, Regimental saddles. Belts and Bandoliers. Newly joined Recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 11th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.
4. Mr. Walter Lee having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

(Ad.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

PRAYERS FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

An extraordinary meeting of the Panch Shroff Marwari Association, (was held yesterday), and by a special resolution. passed unanimous, the members prayed to God, before doing any other work, for the success and victory of the benign British Government, in the war.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Wednesday the 12th August, 1914 at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), to consider and define the policy of the Union re the proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

PARSI GIRL BURNT.

Miss Navajbai Aderji Ilavia, a Parsi girl aged about eighteen years, and residing in a block of buildings for poor Parsis built by Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, was extensively burnt about her body on Saturday morning while she was lighting a stove in the kitchen. She was removed to Sir J. J. Haspital where she was detained for treatment.

"THE MAGISTRATE."

The Bombay A.D.C. have decided to postpone the performances of this farce. An important member of the cast has been recalled to Europe for service, and others are under orders. It is felt too that it will be better to give the play when the war has taken a more decided turn and anxiety has disappeared, which it is hoped will be at an early date. The Excelsior Theatre Co. have very generously cancelled the dates arranged with them by the A.D.C. Any money paid for seats will be returned by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary of the Hospital announces the following contributions:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 24,09,686-1-3; Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Allbless and children Rs. 66; In pious memory of the 3rd anniversary of the late Mr. Ardeshir Shapurji Guzder, Rs. 50; Mr. D. F. Wadia, Rs 30; Mr. J. B. Kanga, Rs. 30; From a lady relative, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Bai Bhikhaijee Framjee Patel, Rs. 25; Sums of and below Rs. 20, Rs. 549-9-0; total, Rs. 24,10,426-11

PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS.

One of the itemes in this month's agenda of business in the Bombay Municipal Corporation is a notice of motion from Mr. R. S. Navalkar, one of the Corporators, that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to acquire on the lines of the Sumptuary Laws of old any additional power from the Government to regulate the price of foodstuffs and other articles of daily use in the City of Bombay with a view to prevent any abnormal rise in their prices without any adequate cause, stating what those powers should be.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Only a single death from plague was recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. There were reported, however, 6 attacks and 6 deaths from cholera and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox. The total number of deaths on Friday last was 89, as compared with 71 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 118 in 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,729, out of which 14 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed 2 of these latter B Ward 5, C Ward 4, and E Ward 3, while the D, F and G did not contribute any.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Fifty-nine students who failed at the B.A., examination of the Bombay University held in June last, have sent a petition asking the Syndicate to reconsider the decision not to have any further examination for the degree of B.A., in accordance with the old course. They point out that 200 failed at the June examination, and that if the decision is adhered to they will have to take up the new course, which is arranged for a full two years' study. It will be impossible, they say, for them to prepare for the new course, without attending some college, and many of them are too poor to do that. They ask that one more chance be given to them and another examination held under the old course.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Dr. P. D. Gune, M.A., Ph.D., of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Does the Indian Student compare favourably with a Western Student." Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B., has consented to preside.

On Sunday, the 9th August, the Senior and Junior Classes will meet as usual at their respective places at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The former will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law, and the latter by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.

On Monday, the 10th August, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., whose lecture has had to be postponed from last month, will deliver his lecture at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Education and Citizenship." The Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai A. Shah has kindly consented to preside.

The "Sanjibani" of Calcutta, suggests that Government should send out the entire force in India, 75,000 strong to fight against Germany, and let India be protected by Indians themselves as volunteers. It says that Government should lose no time to give the people the right of defending the British Empire. The same paper asks the manufacturers of Swadeshi articles to take advantage of the present situation and push the sale of their goods.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

A RECORD OF SIX MONTHS' WORK.

During the six months ending June, 1914, the work of the League has continued satisfactorily, and the Dispensary has maintained itself in intimate connection with the Public Health Department and the General Practitioner.

A large number of patients have sought relief from the Dispensary; new cases coming in for diagnosis and treatment, old patients resuming treatment after a stay in their native country, and children in view of their environments and exposure to infection, receiving particular attention.

ATTENDANCE.

There were 884 new admissions, of whom 172 were decidedly suffering from tuberculosis; of the rest; a large number appeared to be suspicious though they did not present evident signs of the disease. Tuberculin injections were given to about 80 patients. The number of tubercular patients was distributed among the following communities:—

Hindus 111; Musalmans 28; Parsees 15; Christians 17; Jews 1; total 172.

The monthly attendance was:—

January 2571; February 2982; March 3318; April 3219; May 3426; June 3633; total 19,149.

The clientele of the Dispensary has been drawn from a variety of sources:—

(a) about 40 private practitioners have consulted us or asked us to treat their cases,

(b) about 25 charitable institutions have referred to us for diagnosis and treatment,

(c) District Registrars and nurses have recommended a few.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The medical officer paid 115 visits attending to those very, seriously ill and accompanying sometimes the nurses on their rounds in the various districts. The work done by the nurses was follows:—No. of Inquiry-forms filled up 824; No. of visits 750; Dressings 543; No. of Contacts discovered 55; Homely-Talks 846.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Bacteriological examination of sputum, blood, etc. was as under:—

Sputums examined 125; Blood 25; Urine 21; Von Perquet's Reaction 150.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayampalli charged Dattaram Balkrishna, a Hindu, with the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150, belonging to one Chunilal Paroti.

The evidence showed that on Friday evening the complainant was gong along Pinjrapole Road, when the accused came from behind, knocked him down, robbed him of his watch and chain, and ran away. A chase was given and he was arrested by two witnesses.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had been twice previously convicted, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A UNIVERSITY FOR MYSORE.

The question of establishing a University for Mysore is engaging the serious consideration of the Mysore Government. There was lately a meeting of the Dewan, the Councillors, the Inspector-General of Education and the Principals of Colleges along with Mr. Rama Linga Reddy to consider the pros and cons of the Mysore University. Mr. Reddy was, more than a year ago, sent on deputation to study the Universities of Europe, America and Japan. He has published the result of his observation and study in a pamphlet of 77 pages. Mr. T. Denham was sent on deputation to Australia. His Report is ready to be submitted to Government. Mr. Reddy's pamphlet contains a number of observations and recommendations based, as he says, on a comparative study of modern university organizations. It is considered that these observations and recommendations are not suited to the present condition of Mysore. Mr. Denham's Report is awaited with great interest.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

CALEDONIA STILL IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Homeward mail steamer Caledonia, which should have left Bombay with the mails and passengers on Saturday is still in harbour. On inquiring at the P. & O. office last night, a representative of the "Chronicle" was informed that it was not certain when she would sail.

ENGLISH MAIL TO BE DELAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent sends the following cable:—

No English mail will arrive at Bombay on the 21st August. The mail steamer for India with papers up to the evening of the 6th leaves the Thames on the 7th and the mail will proceed the whole way by sea route.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

Owing to the numerous complaints from the public about the rise in price of food stuffs indigenous to Burma and India, a special urgent meeting of Rangoon Municipal Committee was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to consider the matter. After the subject had been fully discussed, it was resolved that in the case of locally produced articles of necessary food rising to unduly high figures, the Municipality should intervene as far as possible to get the prices, in cases in which tehy had risen, down.

FLOODS RELIEF FUND. AT HUBLI.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE".

Sir,—From urgent telegrams and pathetic appeals received since from Mr. A. M. Sayyad, Superintendent, Karnatak Branch of this Mission at Hubli, I gather that there has been an excessive rainfall in that district. The tank of Hubli has overflown its banks and the floods are still playing havock among the poor people living in the neighbourhood Mr. and Mrs. Sayyad have opened an urgent relief fund and are, with the help of the local Municipality, now sheltering and feeding 138 homeless and starving souls, in their Mission compound. Of these 12 are Mang, 72 Mahars and 48 are Shikalgars. The depressed classes boarder-students of the Mission are busy with their ambulance work among the distressed. On Thursday last the crowd at the Mission Compound was almost half-starved. Mr. Sayyad could find some rations and fuel only yesterday. Though the floods are abating, it will take at least a week to provide new huts to the miserably poor, their own huts being swept away.

Kind-hearted people are most earnestly requested to remit their donations at any of the following addresses, at any early date and to thus enable Mr. and Mrs. Sayyad to successfully cope with the emergency.

Mr. L. B. Nayak, Hon Assistant General Secretary, D. C. Mission, Thakurdwar, or D. C. M. Office Servants of India Society's House, Girgaum, Bombay.

Mr. D. N. Patwardhan, Assistant Secretary, D. C. M. 2,008, Poona Camp.

Mr. A. M. Sayyad D. C. Mission, Hubli.

The undersigned undertakes to acknowledge all contributions in the "Bombay Chronicle," or the "Times of India," in due course.

V. R. SHINDI,
General Secretary, D. C. M.,
Society of India.

2008, Poona Camp.
August, 8th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Mr. A. Platt his appointed acting Consul for Austria-Hungry at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Bayley is granted nine months leave.

Major A. B. Dew, Political Agent, Kulat, is granted one month's leave. Captain Fised officiates.

Captain M. E. Rai posted as District Judge and Captain Crosthwille as Divisional Judge of Peshawar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. Scott O'Connor is appointed Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. U. L. Mazumdar officiates as Comptroller of India Treasuries.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of the Chinese language among officers of the Assam Administration are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

Captain G. Jolly I.M.S. is employed in Sanitary Department, Bombay.

RECALL OF CIVILIANS ON LEAVE.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

The "Pioneer" understands that steps have been taken to recall the members of the Civil Service and of the Police who are at present out of India on leave. Those certified to be unfit for service will be exempted and at present those civilians who belong to a few departments such as the Customs, in which there is no call for extra assistance, will also not be sent for. The remainder will return at once. An unprecedented situation will arise, as automatically officers holding any officiating post in each province will revert to their substantive appointments and in Burma especially there will be a serious hardship.

TELEGRAPHIC CONCESSION TO BANKS.

The following has been issued by the Political Department of the Government of Bombay:—

The following concession has been permitted to banks desiring to send telegraphic remittance messages to other parts of the British Empire. Any Bank may, subject to censorship, send remittance messages in plain language with one code group, indicating the amount remitted as a guarantee of authenticity.

FOREIGN MAIL SORTERS' OFFER OF SERVICES.

The following telegram was sent to the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, by the Sorters of the Foreign Mail Division Bombay:—

"Sorters foreign humbly pray to God, for victory to the British arms and place their services completely at the disposal of the Government, should need arise for them. They have also opened a rupee fund for the British Red Cross Society."

AT THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

The rush on the Currency Office still continues and on Saturday there was a large crowd collected outside, anxious to change notes for rupees. The Currency Office made special arrangements to meet this rush, and an officer was kept on duty, who regulated admissions into the office, and the crowd was got rid of in quick and orderly fashion.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

India Ready to Share England's Burden.

Mr. G. Subramani Iyer in the "Hindu":—It has been the lot of India to be dependent upon foreign powers for centuries past. Foreign yoke is not a pleasant burden to bear, still the yoke that a wise and benevolent country places on our necks less intolerable than the yoke that may be inflicted upon us by other countries about whom we have no actual experience India has no mind to transfer her allegiance from Great Britain to any other country. Next to self-government she prefers her attachment to Great Britain. Upon the honour and greatness of Britain she looks as if they were her own. We will redouble the assurance that our Viceroy has already given by our solemn and sincere attachment to a country and a people whom we have known for a century and in whose sympathy and good wishes we have learnt to confide. It may not suit the British Statesmen's sense of propriety to employ Indian soldiers in carrying on a war with European powers, though India is ready to place at her disposal millions of sturdy and faithful warriors. But there are other resources of India which she will be glad that England will make full use of. Her population is 320 millions strong and they will be perfectly willing to tax themselves to afford special financial help at this crisis, should British Statesmen think such a course to be necessary. Our princes, our nobles and our aristocracy have not on former occasions hesitated to invite England to make of their treasuries such use as might be wanted and now they will not hesitate to make the same offer at a time when England has embarked upon war not in the interest of a Colony or a distant dependency but in defence of her own honor and integrity as a worldwide empire. India might willingly make any sacrifice at the present time and we have no doubt that our people will be sagacious enough to found their future claims upon the good will and support of Great Britain by such sacrifices as the time and the occasion and their fidelity demand.

Indians and the I. M. S.

"The Bengalee":—We fail to understand how the Government can help the growth of the unofficial medical profession, which, we are assured, is an object close to their heart, by practically shutting them out from Government service. Will the registration of medical practitioners and the association of selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals alone promote that object? On the contrary their decision not to proceed further with the proposal of employing passed students of Medicti Colleges as House-Surgeons in Government Hospitals and to oppose the proposal to give Civil Surgeoncies not reserved for the I. M. S. to Civil Assistant Surgeons instead of to Military Assistant Surgeons clearly indicates that the Government are prepared to extend only a step-motherly treatment to the private medical profession. The Despatch concludes with an eloquent plea for the expansion of the I. M. S. and urges that "Such expansion should not, in our opinion, be regarded from a different stand-point from the enlargement of any other cadre in response to the development of the work to be performed." Well, if the I. M. S. is sure to expand automatically in response to development of the work then why such extra care bestowed on them? With such special pleading for the I. M. S. the independent profession may excusably exclaim "Is it my fault that I am Geoffrey's son."

The Censorship.

"The Englishman":—We suggested yesterday that during the present crisis the Government of India should itself issue the bare facts of the situation early in each day in order to prevent public uneasiness in the event of the news supply being held up by urgent official messages. The news regarding the declaration of war is a case in point. This was received by the Government of India on Wednesday morning, some twenty-four hours before Reuter's message came through. It was not until late in the afternoon that the official public message reached Calcutta. Meanwhile, however, the news had been published in the High Court. It would have been better if such an important announcement had been made through the channels usually recognised as the channels of publicity. Why it should have been made in the High Court at Calcutta in a more or less casual way passes our comprehension. We gather that his Excellency the Governor received the announcement from Simla and transferred it to the High Court, whence came the usual rumour which some believed and many doubted. We think a declaration of such tremendous importance deserved, and demanded, an official communique, not to a court engaged in hearing some unimportant civil action, but to the entire community. As it was, although the information was conveyed to the High Court at noon, no official public message from Simla reached Calcutta until 4-30 p.m. These things might be managed a good deal better.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BRITISH SUBJECTS' RELATIONS WITH THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

"Gazettes Extraordinary" are published notifying a naval and military news emergency ordinance, as already explained; also Royal Proclamations forbidding British subjects to have any relations with the enemy in matters of (a) trade or commerce, and (b) contributions to participation in or assistance in the floating of any loan. The exportation from the United Kingdom is also prohibited of all food stuffs for men and animals, including forage.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The second day's racing was of quite a high order, there being some exciting finishes. Mr. Evers was in great form and annexed three events. The heat was oppressive.

THE PONY HANDICAP, DIVISION II.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Das's SIDONIA, 9-11 Williamson 1
Lala Raghoobir Prosad's ROSE LAWN 9-12 Trahan 2
Mr. Hilliard's YOD 9-4 Mr. Evers 3

Also ran:—Gillieflower 8-11, Ida Coil 9-6, Cantata 8-12, Blake Erin 8-11, Millie 7-5.

Betting:—Evens Rose Lawn, five to two Cantata, sixes Sidonia and Blake Erin, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 81 for win Rs. 16, 12 and 15 for places.

The Race:—Millie streaked out to the front with Sidonia lying next then Yod and Lawn. Nearing the bend, the leader dropped off in the straight Rose Lawn made a desperate effort to be on terms with Sidonia but failed to make any impression on her who won by a length between second and third.

Time:—1 m. 6 secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE:—1½ mile over 6 flights.

Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR 11-0 Capt. Kenworthy 1
Mr. Evers' CAIMAN'S FRASER 11-0 owner 2
Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK 11-0 Mr. Roddick 3

Also ran:—Merlo 11-0, Mighty Atom 11-0, Footsteps Fearless 11-0, Larkspur 11-0, Acona Lad 11-0, Farthing Bun 11-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 each Betty Birr and Caeman's Treasure; fours Dynevor Park, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 25 for win Rs. 11, 11 and 11 for places.

The race:—Betty Birr led from the start followed by Caiman's Treasure. The gap went on increasing as they went further. After the penultimate hurdle Caiman's Treasure challenged the leader but lost after a good race by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mints. 51 secs.

THE AUGUST HURDLE PLATE:—1 3 4 miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Evers's PICCALILLI 10-9, owner 1
Mr. Curtis-Hayward's PILOT 9-5 Williamson 2
Mr. Pugh's MASTER MILLER 11-10 Northmore 3

Also ran:—Lady Leonard 9-0, Sholts 11-5, The Priory 10. Kings Spear 9-8. Chow Chow 9-0.

Betting:—Twos pilot, threes Master Miller, Piccalille and Sholto, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 45 for win Rs. 15, 14 and 16 for places.

The Race:—Pilot led all the way up to the last hurdle but one with Sholto lying next then Piccalilli and Master Miller. Then Piccalille came up and challenging the leader won by 1 3 4 lengths shorthead between second and third.

Time:—3 mints. 31 4 5 secs.

AMATEUR PONY STEEPLECHASE:—2 miles.

Dr. Tayler's ENCORE 11-0, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Owens's STRATHROY 12-0, Northmore 2
Mr. Donetil's BLACKWELL 11-4 Mr. Walker 3

Betting:—4 to 6 strathroy, Evers Encore, twos Blackwell.

Totes paid Rs. 25.

The Race:—Encore jumped finely and leading all the way won easily by 10 lengths.

Time:—4 mints 32 4 5 secs.

FORT PLATE:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Rossco's ROCOCO 9-12, a Kuhn 1
Mr. Butlins I.E., 9-9 Trahan 2
Mr. Mah's LITTLE SCOT 8-12 Murdison ... 3

Also ran:—Wild Oats 8-0. Forget-me-not 8-4. Bila 8-4, Zara 8-3, Master Advance 8-2, Pretty Boy 7-10.

Betting:—4 to 6 Rococo, twos Little Scot, sixes Blusterer and Vice Pride eights I. E. longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 20 for win Rs. 10, 17, and 12 for places.

The Race:—Rococo and C.I.E., led together with Little Scot lying next. In the straight a good race ensued Rococo just squeezed home by ¾ lengths, neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

MONSOON PLATE:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Evan's MIDSAND 9-3 Owner 1
Mr. Dass's THE WITCH 912 Baker 2
Capt. Brongh's MAHONEY BOY 9-2 Northmore 3

Also ran:—Pyers Mostyn 9-23, First Love 9-10, Spook 9-7.

Betting:—4 to 5 Mahoney Boy evens Midsand, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 11, 18 and 11 for places.

The Race:—After a false start in which the horses had travelled half the distance they were off to an indifferent start with Mahoney Boy and Spook leading Midsand lying next Witch last in the straight Midsand challenged the leaders and won handsomely by three lengths. The Witch also came up and occupied the second place.

THE PONY HANDICAP Division 1.

Mr. Evers' NAREB 9-12 Owner 1
Messrs. Chak and Sarnam's MAORI KING 8-9 Nahan 2
Mr. Rossco's NAINE 8-5 A Kuhn 3

Also Ran:—May Kenley 8-9. Tarfoot 8-11, Maud 8-7, Dark Lady 8-0. Simons Light 8-2, Renbai 8-0, Rupert 7-13

Betting:—6 to 4 Nareb, threes Naini and May Kenley, fours Maori King, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—To a lovely start Narib Naini and May Kenley led out in that order with Maori King last. Mr. Evers was simply playing with his field in the straight. Maori King came with a great rush but Nareb held the King at bay by ¾ length neck between second and third.

Time 1 min. 5 secs.

(For other Sporting News see Supplement page.)

LOYALTY MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Mercara yesterday and the following telegram was sent to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg:—"We, representatives of Coorg, in public meeting assembled, request you kindly to convey to the Viceroy our devoted loyalty to the British Throne, and assure him of our readiness to place our services at the disposal of the British Government.

A mass meeting has been held at Gooty at which a resolution expressing the deep and abiding loyalty of the Indian people to the British Throne was passed. Prayers were offered for the success of the British arms.

On Thursday last Lord Pentland received at Government House, Ootacamund, a deputation, consisting of four Missionaries of the Southern India Council of Missionary Education. The Hon'ble Messrs. Stone, Director, and Francis, Secretary, were present. The proceedings were private. It is understood that the principal point urged by the deputation was the extent to which the policy of the extension of primary education by increasing Board Schools affected Missionary enterprise.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 10, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURIST AND HIS NEW PARADISE.

It must be admitted that the amelioration of the indigent cultivator is a constant source of solicitude to the Government of India and the several administrators subordinate to it. For the past fifty years there has been placed on the Statute Book a variety of land legislation, having for its ulterior object improvement of the economic condition of that luckless entity. The student of agricultural problems has only to take down from the shelves enactment after enactment that has been passed by the Imperial and Provincial authorities since 1859, when the Government of Bengal first essayed a Tenancy Act for alleviating the hardships of the occupancy tenants, who were said to be squeezed by the wealthy Zemindars of that permanently settled province. But, by a curious irony of fate, legislation for improving the economic condition of the ryots in all the different provinces has been more or less of so defective character that either it has to be tinkered again and again or replaced. What was deemed practical and beneficent statesmanship by one generation of legislators, supposed to be rich in wisdom and experience on matters agricultural, has been held obsolete and unworkable by its successor. That successor in its turn has had to undergo a similar tomahawking because its experience was superior.

Thus they have all in a vicious circle circumambulated their respective zones or spheres of legislation, and it would seem that there never will be any finality in this specific kind of law making. What is the reason? Only a body of eminent juridical authorities could trace to the root the cause or causes of repeated Tenancy Acts and enactments for the relief of agriculturists. But even superficially considering the subject we are in a position to hazard with something like accuracy the main reason. Immaturity of administrative statesmanship and woeful lack of ability to grasp the true sentiments, feelings and requirements of those for whose welfare legislation is introduced. There is the arrogance of infallibility and the insolence of office. These elements have conspired to maintain the official legislators in a condition of ignorance as to the people themselves. Have they not ruled districts, mixed with the Mamlatdars and conversed with village patels? Who can rival their unique experience so acquired? Who can be more faithful interpreters of the wants and wishes of the ryots than these functionaries? And yet how little in reality do they learn from them? The fact is that the experience, of which they are so proud, and of which they gave the benefit to the legislating authorities, is so inadequate that there is no wonder that a law passed on the basis of their experience has had in almost ninety per cent of cases to be tinkered, modified or repealed! The truth is that Government seldom takes the trouble to derive its information for purpose of legislation, first hand. It is the sad lack of the true knowledge of the sentiments, feelings and wants of the ryots that has been at the root of the comparative failure of dozens of legislative acts passed during the last half-a-century for the benefit of agriculturists. The benevolent intentions may be freely recognised, but unfortunately their methods of practically carrying out those good intentions have been anything but satisfactory. Worse still is the studied ignoring of the non-official legislators, who have told them plainly that their legislation would prove a failure as experience was gained. But such is the deep-rooted belief of the official legislators in their unrivalled infallibility that the warning of those, who are really aware of the true knowledge of the wants of their own countrymen, is superciliously ignored. No alien people, however long they may live in the midst of an agricultural population, can enter into their very skin and bone? But the presumption is that they can. And the result is this vast mass of ill-fated legislation.

We pointed out the other day one such glaring instance of ill-digested and ill-advised legislation in connection with the proposed replacement of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879. Since then the Government has published the Report of the Committee, who were appointed exhaustively to investigate the working of the operation of the Act and submit their views. The Commission was composed of Mr. Arthur of the Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. V. Bodas. The Report is indeed most exhaustive. Infinite pains seem to have been taken to examine all the important provisions of the Act, to discover where there has been a failure and what remedies should be adopted. The Commission are to be sincerely congratulated on the good solid work they have done, with the single purpose of laying bare the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth touching the working of that legislation. With Rhadamanthine impartiality they recorded the evidence of some 457, while collecting the same from as many as 527, men of all shades of opinion, from the Commissioner to the ryot himself! They have now rendered retributive justice. They have in unequivocal terms condemned the Act as a failure on the main points. If no anathemas have been pronounced it is because official courtesy required that the report should be short of that kind of adverse benediction. But it seems that we might exclaim with that classic character of Shakespeare that a Daniel had come to judgment. The two Daniels have declared in unequivocal language, that they have weighed the Act in the balance and found it woefully wanting for the purpose for which it was enacted. So much so that they unhesitatingly recommend the Government to introduce a new measure and discard the old, having regard to their strong conviction that the old one requires so many alterations, amendments and omissions that it would be advisable not to touch an act, which, while in no way relieving the ryot, has further bereft him of what little credit he had before, alienated the sympathy of the much-maligned sowcar, whom they consider as a most beneficent personage in the domestic economy of the agriculturist, and into the bargain permeated whole districts with perjury, corruption and rampant demoralisation. That has been the net result of the Act of 1879. Unfortunately we cannot refrain from saying that the new draft Bill with which it is proposed to replace the existing legislation will prove a failure. But we shall refer to the matter again.

Notes of the Day.

Waiting for News.

It has been a wearisome week-end waiting for news, which only came through in driblets, and then did not tell us what we were all so anxious to know,—wheather the British Fleet was or had been actually at grips with the German Fleet in the North Sea, and if so what was the outcome of the encounter. The repeated reports of heavy firing reported from the seaside towns of the North of England had induced in most people here a belief amounting almost to a certainty that a naval battle had taken place in the North Sea, and the Simla message to the effect that the Viceroy had received a private telegram stating that after an action off the Dogger Bank the German Fleet was in flight, supported that belief. Against this came a Reuter message giving Mr. Churchill's statement to the Commons on Friday that nothing had happened, but despite this most people expected every movement yesterday to see a special edition out giving details of the encounter. Up to the time of writing, however, the wires have been silent on the point, and it is reasonable to assume, therefore, that there has been no such engagement as has been generally believed to have taken place.

The German Tactics.

The report that the Germans at Liège are repeating the tactics of 1870 and relying principally on frontal assaults, in which they hurl huge masses of men on the enemy, confirms the views which have been expressed by so many experts who have watched manœuvres in Germany, to the effect that the Germans are the only military nation in Europe who have not profoundly modified their methods, as a result of the experiences of the wars since 1870. We publish in another column an extremely interesting article by a writer who seems to have studied the German Army at close quarters, and with considerable care. His view of the incapacity of the German military machine to respond to the test of war, under modern conditions, may be an extreme one, and may turn out to be wrong. But it is, none the less, widely shared by military experts of all nations. The secret of the German success in 1870 was their absolute readiness for the war, the perfection of their organsation and the machine-like precision with which the organisation worked. But their generals and staff officers made blunders, from the consequences of which they were only saved by the stupidity, timidity and bad organisation of the enemy.

Turkey's Dreadnoughts.

It was sufficiently fortunate for Great Britain that Germany's new Dreadnoughts were in British territory when the war broke out, although Great Britain has not been so lucky in this respect as she might have been, for ordinarily nearly all the big private yards in Britain have one or more vessels building for foreign Powers. But what was more fortunate was that one of the Turkish vessels was actually in a Government dockyard at the outbreak of the war. It is most unusual, and without precedent, we should think, for a foreign warship to be given accomodation in a Government dockyard for preparation for the completion of her trials, but this courtesy happened on this occasion to have been extended to the Turkish Government. In fact "Truth" by the last mail contains a protest on the subject, and asks what claim either Messrs. Armstrongs or the Turkish Government have to make a convenience of our dockyards in carrying out business transactions between themselves. The vessel was originally built for Brazil, who sold it to Turkey, and was called the Rio de Janeiro. It may be mentioned that there is a Japanese Dreadnought, the Kongo, building in England and due for completion very shortly.

The King and the Irish Leaders.

"Wayfarer" the writer of the interesting Diary of a Londoner in "The Nation" remarks that the Home Rule Conference at Buckingham Palace was the first occasion of the meeting of the King with Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon. He adds that his Majesty thus "had the advantage of a first introduction, not only to two of the ablest Parliamentarians of their time, but to two finished and highly accomplished gentlemen. If either of them had been a member of any British Parliament but the Imperial one, he would, by this time, have risen to the control of it. It is only Irish Nationalism which stands a suitor at our gate of Empire, where it sits in power inside all the rest. It is no disrespect to Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig to say that their status as politicians hardly counts by the side of the Irish leaders, and that neither in culture nor in fineness of type do many Parliaments own a private member quite so distinguished as Mr. Dillon. As for politics, one might, without much inaccuracy, name Mr. Redmond as a Conservative-Liberal, and Mr. Dillon as a Liberal-Conservative."

Cruelty to Draught Animals.

A correspondent writes to us drawing our attention to the great cruelty practised on draught animals in Bombay, particularly to the belabouring of bullocks with heavy and thick sticks. These sticks are often more like bludgeons, and it is a revolting sight to see the emaciated, sore-necked animals drawing heavy ill-constructed country carts, being beaten in such a cruel manner. No steps are ever taken, though this happens under the very nose of the police constable. The Municipality also comes in for a good deal of blame in this matter, as the majority of the drivers of municipal carts are prone to this most cruel practice, and it is time that severe steps were taken prohibiting the drivers from using such heavy sticks. It would be a wise step in the direction of ameliorating the conditions if some restrictions were placed limiting the size and thickness of the stick used on the draught animals, if not their practical abolition, and substituting thin whips in their place. So far it appears the attention of the S.P.C.A. has not been drawn to this aspect of cruelty, and it is surely worth their while to take vigorous action to put a stop to the practice.

Some Useful Recommendations.

Attention in this connection may also be drawn to the cumbrous and ill-constructed carts used for both conservancy and carrying purposes in India. These carts are a great instrument of cruelty on account of the shape and weight. This subject of cruelty to animals has been agitating the minds of the Calcutta inhabitants also, and it would be a good thing if some of the recommendations, which have been lately submitted to the Bengal Government, were brought into force in Bombay. They are very comprehensive, and, we think, meet the purpose very well.

(a) The standardization of carts.
(b) The re-adjustment of the present scale of weights for which carts are licensed under the existing Bye-law, a load limit being determined by the height of the bullocks, measured from the shoulder to ground level.
(c) The proper examination of animals for which a license is required and the rejection of all which are considered unfit.
(d) Identification marks for all animals licensed.

To ensure proper action being taken, special police sergeants, or inspectors, should be detailed for this duty.

Another suggestion, which is worthy of attention, is that the name of the owner should be clearly shown on each cart as is done in England. This is a precaution that proves very useful in case of overloading or the driving of diseased, wounded or ill-fed animals. It enables the person really responsible to be identified at once and it acts also as a deterrent, as there are few cart owners who would not think twice about harnessing an unfit animal to a cart or overloading it to the point of cruelty, if they knew that the cart carried their name. It is curious that a regulation, which in England applies to the owner of every vehicle used for a trade purpose, has never been adopted in India.

"First Aid" Examination Papers.

In response to numerous requests from all parts of India for specimen examination papers for Ambulance classes, Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John and Hon. General Secretary of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, has brought out a brochure containing a collection of papers set at examinations in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene, in various parts of the Indian Empire. Major Blackham has done much to popularise Ambulance work in India, not the least in Western India. His present booklet will, no doubt, prove of much service and guidance to all Ambulance Societies and Classes in this country. The price of the booklet is four and half annas per copy post free. Another timely publication published under the auspices of the India Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association is a Gujarati translation of Major Blackham's English work on "Indian Home Nursing." The translation is the work of Dr. D. H. Mehta, L. M. & S. and Mr. D. F. Panthaki, both life members of the Association. Like the original work the Gujarati publication also is illustrated with numerous anatomical diagrams and illustrations, and is nicely got up in a handy pocket-size edition. The work should be in the possession of every Gujarati speaking family. The price of the book is only As. 12.

Lessons of the Russo-Japanese War.

In the discussion at the Conference of Naval Architects on the question of abandoning the Super-Dreadnought type in the Navy, to which we referred the other day followed, Lord Brassey said there was only one thing they could do if armouring meant reducing the guns of ships, and that was to distribute armaments in a greater number of ships. In other words, they must build more ships to carry the same number of guns. That, no doubt, would be a costly change, but in naval defence economy was not the first consideration. Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, in the course of some observations based upon incidents in the Russo-Japanese War, pointed out that after three conflicts in that naval war, between 200 and 300 torpedoes were found to have been fired. Of that number, however, only 5½ per cent. made effective hits, and of those 3½ per cent. were made upon ships either at anchor or not in motion. No ship went to the bottom as the result of being struck by a torpedo. The greater speed attained by the torpedo in late years had been counteracted by the speed attained by ships. He believed that the struggle still lay between the gun and the Whitehead torpedo, the one with with its greater rapidity of discharge and the other with its united number of projectiles. Professor Hovgaard (Denmark) expressed the opinion that the time had not yet come for the abandonment of he sea-going battleship in its largest form. He put forward some interesting suggestions as to the provision of internal bulkheads, as a counteraction to the deadliness of the submarine's torpedo. If bulkheads were placed inside the ship some little distance from the outside shell there was an almost perfect guarantee against being torpedoed.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying in the Dariya Mehel at Nepean Sea Road.

MOBILISATION ORDERED.

A proclamation has been issued ordering mobilisation throughout French India with effect from 2nd August. At present some 15 or 20 Europeans in Pondicherry are affected and are expected to leave by the next boat for Saigon and thence to France. A large number of priests from the French Mission have also been asked to be in readiness to proceed to France at an early date.

FIERCE BATTLE IN ALSACE.

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY.

ALTKIRCH AND MULHAUSEN TAKEN.

STIRRING PROCLAMATION.

AUSTRIA'S BALKAN POLICY.

The French advanced guard after a fierce battle have crossed the frontier and seized Altkirck

The movement was continued and Mulhausen was occupied.

The report states the success of the troops was extremely of brilliant: the Alsace-Lorrainers were overjoyed at the arrival of the French and tore up the boundary marks.

There are great rejoicings in Paris over the victory in Alsace, and General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has issued a stirring proclamation to the Alsatians with regard to the entry of French soldiers after a lapse of forty-four years.

As was to be expected Germany is minimising the defeat at Liege. The official version of the fighting there from Berlin states thata small detachment "with great boldness" tried a coup de main; but this cannot bemade to tally with the announcement from Brussels—also official—that the Germans haveasked for an armistice for 24 hours, and admit that 25,000 men are hors de combat. Anothermessage states that the whole of the German Third Army was engaged at Liege, and it isquite evident from the telegrams printed below, and from the reports received during thepast few days, that this "unique act of heroism," as the German report puts it, wouldhave been hailed as a very great victory had it been successful.

LATEST CABLES

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY.

ALTKIRCH AND MULHAUSEN TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 8, 10 p.m.

The French troops have crossed the frontier in Alsace and seized Altkirck after a fierce battle.

They pursued the retreating Germans and continued the movement in the direction of Mulhausen.

The success of the troops was extremely brilliant.

PARIS, Aug. 9th 2-40 a.m.

The French troops have entered Mulhaugen.

The Alsace-Lorrainers were overjoyed at the arrival of the French and tore up the boundary marks.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSS.

PARIS, Aug. 9, 5-30 a.m.

French advanced guard arrived at Altkirck at nightfall on Friday.

The town was defended by a German brigade behind earthworks, which the French carried after a fierce bayonet fight.

The Germans fled in disorder and lost heavily in the French cavalry purusit which followed.

Mulhausen is a town of Alsace-Lorraine, on the Ill and the Rhone and Rhine Canal, 68 miles by rail S.S. W. of Strasburg and 20 N. W. of Basel. It is a place of first-rate industrial importance with a population of about 90,000. Mulhausen was a free imperial city in 1273, joined the Swiss confederation in 1515; in 1798 it was incorporated with France, and came to the front as an industrial place in 1829. It became German after the war of 1870-71.

DETAILS OF FIGHT.

ASTOUNDING PLUCK DISPLAYED.

PARIS, Aug. 9, 12-55 p.m.

An official statement issued here says that the pluck displayed by the French troops at Altkirch was astounding. It was especially marked during the furious rush which preceded the capture of the German entrenchments and in other bayonet charges, which resulted in the rout of the enemy who abandoned their second line of works without resistance.

Dragoons instantly started to pursue the Germans and continued until darkness fell. At dawn the French again advanced, occupying the German earthworks.

The Alsatians everywhere greeted the French rapturously. In less than an hour Mulhausen was occupied and French cavalry, traversing the streets at full gallop, swept the German rearguard.

THE ALSACE VICTORY.

GREAT REJOICINGS IN PARIS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 9, 9-5 a.m.

When the official announcement was made that French troops had entered Mulhausen, there were great rejoicings in Paris at the first French victory on German soil, the people being especially glad that a footing had been gained in Alsace.

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following proclamation:—

"Children of Alsace! After forty-four years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers again tread the soil of your noble country. They are pioneers in the great work of revenge."

AUSTRIA'S BALKAN POLICY.

UNDERMINING RUSSIA'S HISTORIC POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.

At an extraordinary session of the Duma, M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in which he said that Russia, France and England could not admit that Austria's will, supported by Germany, was obligatory on Europe.

It was Austria who provoked intestine war among the Balkans Slavs in pursuance of her policy of undermining Russia's historic position in the Balkans. But Austria would fail to ruin the work of Slav unification.

During passages in which M. Sazonoff paid tributes to France, England and Belgium, the members of the Duma rose repeatedly and cheered. The various Ambassadors and Ministers were seated in the gallery.

HURRICANE OF PATRIOTISM IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Tsar solemnly received the Council of the Empire and the Duma in audience at the Winter Palace. In a speech the Tsar said that the hurricane of patriotism in Russia assured a happy conclusion of the war and he saw with joy the union of the Slavs with Russia was progressing.

WOMEN OF CANADA'S WAR GIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug 9. (5-30 a.m.)

Mr. Churchill has accepted the offer made by the Duchess of Connought on behalf of the women of Canada of a hospital-ship.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS NEUTRAL.

PENDING AN ACT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The Austrian Ambassador is still in London. It is understood that Anglo-Austrian relations will remain unchanged pending an act of war on the part of Austria. The ports of the latter are regarded as neutral and this will affect the position of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau which are now believed to be in the Adriatic.

The British Consul at Venice reports that the Austrian fleet is off Pola.

BELGIAN POSITION IMPROVING HOURLY.

PROGRESS OF ALLIED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.

At ten o'clock last evening the Minister of War announced that the position of the Belgians was hourly improving and the progress of the French and Belgian armies was continuing methodically.

THE WAR IN SERVIA.

TERRITORY EVACUATED BY AUSTRIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

According to a telegram of yesterday's date from Nisu, the Austrians have evacuated Visigard and the frontier of Sanjak of Novi Bazar and Servian troops have occupied Visigard.

WAR RESERVISTS IN AMERICA

UNABLE TO GET HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Five thousand five hundred German, ten thousand Austrian and hundreds of Dutch reservists, who have been unable to secure passages to Europe, have been ordered to return to their homes in the United States and await instructions.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sweden and Norway have made a mutual declaration of neutrality and pledge themselves not to fight aginst each other in the present war.

GERMAN LOSSES AT EYDETKUHNEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.

It is officially announced here that the German lost a hundred men killed in two days near Eydetkuhnen.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE.

WILL NOT FAIL ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LISBON, Aug. 9.

At a joint session of the Chamber and Senate, the Premier made a speech in which he declared amid cheers, that Portugal would not fail in her alliance with England.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

REPRISALS THREATENED IN THE FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRUSSELS, Aug 9, 12-40 p.m.

The army awaited a night attack yesterday but all was quiet at two o'clock this morning. Germany has sent an urgent telegram to Belgium threatening reprisals in the future.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.

LONDON, Aug.

The Prince of Wales's fund for the relief of distress now amounts to four hundred thousand sterling.

MAGNIFICENT DONATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Among the subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' fund are the following:

His Majesty the King £5,000.
Her Majesty the Queen £1,000.
The Prince of Wales £300,
Queen Alexandra, £500.
First Life Guards £18,000.
Mr. George Coats £50,000.
Lord Ashton £25,000.
Messrs. Rothschild £10,000.
Mr. William Morrison, £10,000.
Lord Salisbury, Lord Iveagh, Lord Northcliffe, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Arthur Lever and Sir William Lever, each £5,000.

LONDON, Aug. 9, (5-40 a.m.)

The Duke of Westminster has given fifteen thousand sterling to the Prince of Wales's fund. The donation of eighteen thousand announced yesterday was made by the Grendier Guards and not the Life Guards.

EARLIER CABLES.

The following are the telegrams received prior to last night:—

ALL WELL ON THE LUSITANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

The Lusitania sends a wireless message saying all is well.

GERMANS' FEVERISH HASTE.

MOBILISATION OF A FLEET AT KOENIGSBURG.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

A German fleet of twelve battleships of the old type and numbers of torpedo-boats and cruisers is mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

VESSELS HELD UP.

FIFTY STEAMERS WAITING AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 8. 4-55 p.m.

Fifty vessels, homeward and outward bound, many of them liners, including one Orient and one P. and O., are waiting here.

ADVANCE IN SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8. 4-55 p.m.

Silver has advanced a penny on Government buying. The gold influx to-day amounted to £747,000.

ATTACKING FORCE AT LIEGE.

THE WHOLE OF THE GERMAN THIRD ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

The attacking force at Liege consisted of the whole of the German Third Army, General Emmich commanding.

FRENCH CAVALRY ADVANCING RAPIDLY

PARIS, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

The Cavalry has made a rapid advance east of Liege.

STIRRING MESSAGE TO BELGIAN TROOPS

THE ADVANCE GUARD IN A TITANIC STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Aug. 8. 12-25 p.m.

The King of the Belgians has issued a stirring message to his troops. He says: "Liege has done honour to the Army. You are the advance guard in a titanic struggle. We await the French to march to victory.

CITY LINER LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The City of Baroda Left Liverpool for Calcutta to-day.

GERMAN VAINGLORY.

"IF THE WORLD WERE FILLED WITH DEVILS."

BERLIN, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

In a Manifesto, Prince von Buelow, ex-Chancellor, says:—"Even if the world were filled with devils, Germans would maintain their place in the sun.

THE FIGHTING AT LIEGE.

GERMAN OFFICIAL VERSION.

A UNIQUE ACT OF HEROISM.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, 2-30 p.m.

The Official version of the operations in Belgium is as follows:

"Advance guards on Wednesday penetrated the Belgian frontier. A small detachment with great boldness tried a *coup de main* at Liege.

Some cavalry entered Liege with the object of seizing the Belgian Commander, who saved himself by flight. The attempt on the fortress, which is a modern one, was not successful. Our troops are still in contact with the enemy.

The hostile foreign press will characterize this enterprise, which cannot have the slightest influence on the larger operations, as a defeat. It is, however, but a unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the gallantry of our troops."

LIEGE DECORATED.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

France has decorated Liege with the Legion d'honneur.

BELGIANS' TURNING MOVEMENT.

GERMAN CAVALRY DIVISION ROUTED

LONDON, Aug. 8, 2-30 a.m.

The Garrison at Liège retreated in good order on Thursday evening to give the men a rest, but resumed the offensive yesterday and by a turning movement routed the German cavalry division in Belgian Luxemburg.

GERMAN CAVALRY ANNIHILATED.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT BELGIAN FEAT

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8, 5 p.m.

A German cavalry division succeeded in fording the Meuse, north of Liege, but it was fallen upon by Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

RUSSIANS SUFFER SERIOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 10-55 p.m.

The Russians have had serious losses. The German cavalry have attacked Kibarty near Wirballen.

THE REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Viceroy has received a private message to the effect that after an action off the Dogger Bank the German fleet is fleeing.

GERMAN'S ASK FOR ARMISTICE.

25,000 MEN HORS DE COMBAT.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7, 6-25 p.m.

The Minister of War announces that the Germans have asked for an armistice of 24 hours. They admit that 25,000 men are hors de combat.

GERMAN DISCOURTESY,

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HARSHLY TREATED.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 2-30 p.m.

Contrasting with the courtesy shown the departing German Ambassadors in England and France, the French Ambassador to Berlin states that the Germans would not allow him to travel in Holland and Belgium, but forced him to Denmark. During the journey thither, which lasted twenty-four hours, he was without food.

Passing the Kiel Canal, soldiers entered the train and stood over him with revolvers in their hands. Nearing the frontier M. Cambon was ordered to pay the cost of the journey; otherwise, he was informed the train would be stopped. A cheque was refused.

The staff of the Embassy and a Russian diplomat accompanying the party assisted to raise the necessary amount of two hundred sterling.

GERMAN COLONIES SEIZED.

TOGOLAND SURRENDERS WITHOUT RESISTANCE

MOST PROSPEROUS AFRICAN POSSESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 12-25 p.m.

The British forces on the Golf Coast, under instructions from Mr. Harcourt, have seized Lome, in German Togo Land, without resistance, and South Togo Land from up to 120 kilometres north from the coast. The surrenders were simultaneous.

Togoland has been a German protectorate since 1884. It is on the Slave Coast, east of the British Gold Coast, and is the most prosperous of Germany's African possessions. It has an area of 33,000 square miles and a population of two millions.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The German Emperor has issued a proclamation as follows:—

"In the midst of peace our enemies surprised us. We will resist till the last breath of man and horse, and fight out the struggle even against a world of enemies.

FINANCIAL POSITION SATISFACTORY.

BANK RATE DOWN TO 5%.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George announced that with the reopening of the banks reports showed that the financial position was most satisfactory. There was no sign of hoarding gold. Trade was being resumed as in normal times and consequently the bank-rate would to-morrow be at 5 per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

To-day's influx into the banks amounted to £3,250,000.

CHINA'S REQUEST.

PEKING, Aug. 7.

China has requested the co-operation of the United States and Japan to prevent hostilities in China.

BRITISH OIL STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A six thousand ton British oil-steamer has been sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

SPY-HUNTING MANIA IN GERMANY.

A CORRESPONDENT'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent has arrived in Amsterdam, having escaped in the Ambassador's train. He tells of an extraordinary spy-hunting mania in Germany.

The few foreigneers have not been arrested. ly were threatened by crowds though the police were courteous. Foreigners who remain have to report themselves twice a week. The Ambassador fed as many as possible of the correspondents and others.

INDIANS IN LONDON.

SPONTANEOUS EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Indian residents and visitors have given a spontaneous expression of loyalty in an address to Lord Crewe for submission to the King.

It says that there is no doubt that, as on former occasions, the Princes and People of India will readily cooperate to the best of their ability to secure the success of the British arms. It emphasises that, whatever differences there may be regarding internal administration in peaceful times, the devotion of the people of India to the Throne before an external foe is bound to ensure such internal peace as to create a united British nation in a wholehearted endeavour to secure a speedy victory for the Empire.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Prominent Indians at present in London, including Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Lala Lajput Rai have asked Lord Crewe to convey to the King-Emperor an expression of their loyalty, emphasising that whatever be the differences regarding the administration of India in time of peace, all Indians are united to Britain in time of war.

The deputation from the National Congress now in England have sent a letter to the papers containing similar sentiments.

(*Continued on Page* 8)

EARLIER CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

GERMAN CRUISERS' VENTURE

DEPARTURE FROM MESSINA.

WHAT WILL BE THEIR FATE?

ROME, Aug. 8, 4-20 p.m.

The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have left Messina, the bands playing the National Anthem.

The Cruiser Breslau was previously reported to have been sunk. She is a Protected Cruiser of 4,476 tons completed in 1912. The Goeben is a new Battle Cruiser of 22,640 tons with a designed speed of 25 knots (she has done 28). She carries ten 11in. and twelve 5.9 in guns. The speed of the Breslau is 26 knots, so that both will be able to give a good run to any British or French ship they fall in with. The best speed of the Inflexible the chief Battle Cruiser in the British Mediterranean Fleet is 28.4 knots per hour.

The French have no cruisers of equal fighting value or speed.

The presence of these two cruisers would of course be known to the British and French, and it is quite certain their departure would be awaited. Besides the Inflexible, there are in the Mediterranean squadron the Indefatigable and Indomitable, Battle Cruisers. The former has achieved a speed of 28.7 knots and is a sister ship to the Inflexible. The latter is a vessel of 18,750 tons and has achieved the great speed of 29.13 knots. All three carry eight 12 in. guns and sixteen 4 in. guns. The chances of the Breslau and the Goeben of escaping to Trieste, their nearest friendly port, are not, therefore, very rosy, and if they get there it will be a brilliant feat. Their courage in making the dash will command the admiration of friend and foe.

MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 8. 4-55 p.m.

Montenegro has handed his passports to the Austrian Minister.

"WE MUST SEE THIS THROUGH."

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8. 4-55 p.m.

Mr. Cook, Australian Prime Minister, in a statement to the people of Australia, says:—"We must see this through at whatever difficulty and whatever cost. We must preserve the great fabric of British freedom. Remember we are Britons."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The decreases in imports during July amounted to £239,989, and in exports to £275,882.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER.

ACCEPTED BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8.

The Imperial Government has accepted the Australian offer of 20,000 men.

AMPHION'S WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Eight of the Amphion's wounded have died in hospital.

Captain Fox of the Amphion has been appointed to the command of the Faulkner, one of the destroyers built in an English yard for Chili.

ITALY PRESSED TO FIGHT,

GERMAN PROMISES.

ROME, Aug. 8.

Extraordinary Austro-German pressure is being continued to induce Italy to fight. She has firmly refused, rejecting promises of territorial aggrandisement and pointing out that the nation would not permit a war against England and France.

Despite restrictive measures demonstrations have been held everywhere in Italy, at which speeches have been made proclaiming the union of Latins and Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

LONDON, Aug 8.

A crowd of five thousand people waving British and Italian flags cheered the Italian Embassy in London yesterday, the Ambassador acknowledged the ovation.

The "Daily Mail" and "Standard" in editorial articles say that Italy cannot stand aloof but must join the Entente.

LORD KITCHENER'S CALL TO ARMS.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Lord Kitchener's call to arms has been so successful that new recruiting agencies have been opened.

Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin called on Lord Kitchener with reference to the Irish Volunteers.

LATER.

Lord Haldane and Lord Kitchener are sympathetically considering the question of granting a military status to the volunteers in Ireland, to which much importance is attached.

BASELESS REPORTS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT,

NOTHING HAS HAPPENED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Despite the censorship and numerous elaborate official precautions all sorts of reports, seemingly perfectly baseless, continue to be published. These relate especially to alleged naval engagements.

Mr. Churchill's statement this afternoon that beyond the sinking of the Amphion and the Koenigin Luise nothing has happend, demolished a whole series of them.

It is almost impossible to distinguish between true and untrue when anything may happen at any moment.

GERMAN RESERVISTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Several seizures of arms and ammunition belonging to Germans in London and Dover have been made. Many reservists have been captured on ships and imprisoned at Horsham and elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The House has passed a bill subjecting to martial law, though not including the death sentence persons communicating with the enemy or interfering with means of communication, etcetera.

The Prince of Wales will join the Grenadier Guards on Monday, doing his preliminary service in the Barracks at Brentwood.

The Prince of Wales's relief fund has reached £250,000.

An official press bureau is being established to supply naval and military news.

BRAVE AND RESOURCEFUL BELGIANS

EIGHTY THOUSAND GERMANS REPULSED BY THIRTY THOUSAND.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 3-50 p.m.

Intense admiration is expressed in the Netherlands for the Belgians, and Dutch eye-witnesses of the fighting testify to the bravery and resourcefulness of the Belgian troops. A patrol of Germans has surrendered to the Dutch at Wilre and a Belgian official at St. Wenenp.

Eighty thousand Germans were before Liege on Wednesday. The garrison of the town consisted of thirty thousand men.

It is announced that the King and 125,000 men are at Louvain. In a statement the King said it was the duty of the Belgians to delay the Germans as long as possible.

GERMANS RETIRE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7, 3-50 p.m.

Liège is quiet. The Germans have at present retired.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH.

PARIS, Aug. 7, 3-50 p.m.

The French have occupied Vice and Moyen Vic.

ATTACK ON BRITISH EMBASSY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS PLACED IN A FORTRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, 3-50 p.m.

When war was declared between Great Britian and Germany, a mob besieged the British Embassy and smashed the windows. Forty British subjects have been placed in a fortress.

PRINCE OF WALES' APPEAL.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 4-30 p.m.

The Prince of Wales as treasurer of the Nation Relief Fund, has issued an eloquent appeal for funds to relieve distress.

CANADA'S DESTROYERS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Canadian Government has purchased two destroyers.

KING AND QUEEN CHEERED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The King and Queen with the Prince of Wales appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace yesterday evening in response to persistent ovations of crowds of enthusiasts.

OVATIONS FOR LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are both busy at the War Office. Whenever they appear in public they receive tremendous ovations from crowds.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD AND A CARGO OF FOOD STUFFS.

LONDON, Aug 7.

The Liner Infantia from South America has been brought into Plymouth with many German reservists on board; also half a million in gold and a cargo of foodstuffs.

The Carmania, with two-and-a-half millions specie abroad, has arrived at Fishguard.

ANTI-WAR SPEAKERS MOBBED.

Keir Hardie and the Labourite Richardson were mobbed at a Labourite anti-war meeting yesterday at Aberdare. They were not allowed to speak.

"GOD HELP US."

KAISER'S ORDER TO HIS PEOPLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, 3-40 a.m.

The Kaiser has issued an order calling on the Germans to repel the reckless assaults of their enemies on all sides. The order concludes: "God help us."

WAR PRIZES.

NUMEROUS GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The German prizes are rapidly accumulating round the coast. Many have valuable cargoes of foodstuffs.

MILLS CLOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The North-East Lancashire Cotton-spinners and Manufacturers Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation have given notice that owing to the war they are unable to keep the mills open.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Stringent precautions are being taken in the United States to prevent German shipowners infringing the neutrality of the United States. A censorship has been established for wireless messages, which affects chiefly German stations.

The American newspapers condemn German ambition and savagery.

GERMAN'S RECKLESS BRAVERY.

MORE KILLED THAN WOUNDED AT LIEGE.

LIEGE, Aug. 7.

The Germans at Liege, repeating their methods of 1870; are hurling masses of troops in frontal assaults, the men displaying reckless bravery. The German killed are more numerous than their wounded.

A FOREIGN LEGION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Captain Webber, who served in South Africa, is raising a foreign legion in London to assist Great Britain.

FIVE MONTHS SUPPLIES OF WHEAT

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has five months supplies of wheat without the shipments afloat.

TRADE UNION DISPUTES ENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Trade Unions in Britain have taken active and successful steps to close all disputes.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

A number of notifications were published in issues of the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" on Saturday.

One empowers the Governor-General in Council to call out any corps or any portion of any corps of volunteers for actual military service; while another prohibits the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder and military and naval stores. The Governor-General in Council also prohibits the taking of Welsh coal from British India except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.

A third notification defines contraband of war, and sets out lists of articles which will be treated as absolute or partial contraband. The latter are only liable to capture as contrtband of war when shown to be destined for the use of fleets or armies of the enemy or of a Government department of the enemy State.

Another "Gazette" republishes the notification with regard to sterling bills on London, which was issued on August 3rd.

SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

ADMIRALTY'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

Messrs. George Gordon and Co., agents here for the Lloyds, have received a telegram from Home office notifying that the Admiralty strongly advise British ships Captains to abandon the regular tracks until, further notice, that this information be communicated by British ships to all other British ships passed at sea and to advise those ships similarly to notify other British steamers concerned.

PENANG RICE MARKET.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce replying yesterday to a telegram from the Penang Chamber of Commerce said that they did not consider that the normal export of rice to the Penang market would be interfered with by the present situation, even though prices might fluctuate slightly till the market settles down.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

New arrangements are being made for the conveyance of East African mails, which hitherto have gone on German vessels.

GOLD SHIP'S ADVENTURE.

SHIPS FORCED RUN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent sends the following cables:—

It is believed in Paris that the Mediterranean is clear of Austrian warships, the Anglo-French squadron having returned to port.

The London papers are giving war news almost exclusively and are reduced in size owing to the uncertainty of the supply of paper.

Only an hour before the Norddeutsche Lloyd Kronprinzessen Cecilie carrying two millions in gold for London and Paris, was due at Plymouth, the agent informed by the Great Western officials that the call was abandoned. Later it was reported that the vessel was trying to make a German port, via the North of Scotland. It now appears that the vessel changed her outline by shrouding her prow and stern with canvas and repainted her funnels. She made a four days' forced run back to the American coast and arrived in Bar Harbour Maine on Tuesday.

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRITISH PORTS.

TO BE DETAINED PERMANENTLY.

The "days of grace" for merchant ships referred to in an order published in our columns a day or two ago, are not to be allowed, and all enemy merchant ships in British ports are to be detained.

The notification announcing this was published in a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" dated yesterday, as follows:

With reference to Government Notification. Political Department, dated the 6th August 1914, republishing Order in Council provisionally granting days of grace, it is hereby notified that his Majesty's Government have decided not to grant days of grace but to detain permanently enemy merchant vessels which are in British ports or which enter British ports.

By orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

The Hansa Liner Rheinfels, which arrived in Bombay on Friday from New York, with a general cargo and passengers will be detained under this order.

MORE HELP FROM RULING PRINCES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 9.

The names of the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Patiala, Rewa, Barctpur, Jind, Nabha and Sikkim; the Nawabs of Rampur and Malerkota, the Maharajah Rana of Dholapur and the Rajahs of Sailana and Hill Tipperah, are now added to those of the ruling chiefs who have offered to place the resources of their states at the disposal of the Empire. Most of them are also offering their personal services. The resources of Baroda have also been offered.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudolkar presiding.

A resolution was passed conveying to the Government the assurance of the firm and unswerving loyalty of Berar and the willingness to perform every sort of service and give every kind of co-operation and assistance for protecting and upholding the interests, position and dignity of the Empire. A committee was appointed to devise suitable measures. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

RUSH FOR GOLD IN RANGOON.

UNNECESSARY RISE IN COST OF FOOD-STUFFS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

There was a great rush for change in the Currency Office as in the bazars shopkeepers refuse to accept currency notes.

There have been 300 new enrolments in the Port Defence Volunteers since last night and others are still coming in.

The local Government is to be memorialised by clerks in Government service and Port Trust and the Municipality regarding the unnecessary rise in the cost of food stuffs and other necessaries. Local products, they declare, are being raised in price as in the case of imported articles.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

GATE PROCEEDS GO TO CHARITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The gate proceeds of to-day's races will be given to the Red Cross Society and an extra race meeting will be held later for the benefit of the war fund.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

It is notified that under Act 3 of 1864 that all foreigners over than Asiatics, resident or arriving in India, will be required, under penalties of arrest, detention and deportation, to report themselves to a designated authority, and in the case of Germans and Austrians, will not be allowed to travel in India without passes to do so. All foreigners, also, are advised to carry satisfactory proof of their identity and nationality.

THE CALCUTTA MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Maharaja of Burdwan will presido over the meeting to be held on Friday at Town Hall to express the sense of the Indian community in regard to the present crisis, and offer its services to the Government for the defence of the Empire.

LADIES' COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The St. John Ambulance Association are arranging for ladies' committees throughout India to collect money and comforts for the forces on service.

LORD WILLINGDON AND THE MERCHANTS

His Excellency Lord Willingdon accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Griffith and Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioners, motored to Mandvi and Dongri on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency and the party got down at the Jackaria Masjid where, his Excellency took the opportunity of assuring the merchants that Bombay will not be affected by the war, and that they need have no apprehension. The merchants assured his Excellency of their loyalty, and promised to help the authorities in every way possible. His Excellency and party then proceeded to Dongri, where a similar interview with Hindu merchants took place.

BARRISTERS OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, August 8

Members of the Cawnpore Bar Association in a general meeting at which Mr. H. Mayos Davies, President of the Association presided, offered their services and placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of Government to perform any duties in which the Government may be pleased to employ them.

POLITICAL OFFICER IN SIKKIM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

The "Pioneer" understands Mr. C. A. Bell, who has been on special duty in connection with recent Tibetan Conference, is returning shortly to Sikkim to take up his duties as Political Officer again.

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 8

To-morrow has been fixed for holding services of intercession in view of the present war in churches of all denominations in Allahabad. The offertories will be devoted to sick nursing fund.

GAEKWAR'S MOVEMENTS

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, August 9.

A telegram received here from England states that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is at present at Vichy, and Her Highness the Maharani is at Karlsbad. This is the first news that has been received of their Highnesses since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and England.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGISTER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

At an emergent meeting of the local Anglo-Indian Association it was resolved to open a provisional register of Anglo-Indians who are prepared to Volunteer for active service, should Mr. Abbott's offer be accepted by Government. A register is also being opened for Anglo-Indian women willing to go out as nurses during the war.

CITIZEN CONSTABLES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

A force of special constables composed of nine prominent European citizens has been formed in Calcutta. The duty the force will have to perform will be to receive reports from German residents of the city as to their movements; the latter are expected to report themselves once every twenty-four hours, and submit their programmes for the next twenty-four hours in advance.

MEDICAL MEN'S OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Bengal Medical Association have wired to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal their offer of a contingent of medical volunteers for professional services in this crisis. The offer is an unreserved one for service in any contingency.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Will Italy fight, and for whom? It is the trill of the moment, the query of all Powers and the fearful reply is expected with terrible anxiety and extraordinary excitement throughout the world.

Italy's rush into the appalling fray will be the dominating factor of the awe-inspiring crisis, her sword will be the weight that will count on the scales of the rival Powers at war, it will simply mean the assured, unquestionable, complete triumph of the Triple Entente or a wider extension of the horrors and perils in the grim and monstrous struggle of nations.

In the meantime her conduct is loudly praised and bitterly criticised, only a few days ago an anonymous correspondence in a leading Bombay's paper pointed out Italy as a traitor to her allies and sarcastically said that she had imitated her sly cousin Roumania.

Sir, this is not correct but false and absolutely untrue, and I am sure that all the numerous Italians in Bombay will join me in rejecting with righteous indignation what I consider a slander on Italy's honour.

The cowardly move of our unworthy cousins the Roumanians in the last Balkan war was a most dastardly act, a stab in the back on erring but brave Bulgaria that chivalrous Italy would never have stooped to imitate.

The fact is that Italy's attitude is quite justified and by standing aloof she is committing no breach of loyalty but exercising her right. Its well known that the Triple Alliance as far as my country is concerned, is merely a defensive one, and it would have been madness on the part of Italy to follow her haughty allies in their fool's enterprise of aggressive war and bloodthirsty adventures which even if successful, would, in the long run, be all against her own interests.

Simple minded people might well believe that Germany and Austria have recklessly staked the very existence of their countries on the desperate card they are playing for a mere Balkan squabble or have drawn the sword for mere ambitious lust of martial glory but no authority or expert in politics will share this view.

It is not so. The Italian statesmen are fully aware that there exist such a thing as a Grand Pan-German expansion dream which counting on the combined might of the Austro-German bayonets, is to make Kaiser Willhelm, Admiral of the Atlantic, and the Adriatic and a Mediterranean, the dominion of the Emperor Franz Joseph.

The tempting port of Salonicca, the fertile Asia Minor and all the petty Balkan states including unruly Albania and the strategic, gallant, Montenegro are the most coveted goals of Austro-Germans' ambition, and Italy knows only too well that the day Germany or Austria would take possession of a slice only of the Adriatic coast, her existence as an independent country will have ceased to be.

No wonder then that the Italian statesmen being fully aware of Germany's and Austria's true and secret aim, are like the English, quite alive to the danger of the Grand Pan-German expansion dream, and will not give a man or a gun.

Italy is to be praised for her courageous and bold declaration of neutrality, and it is but justice to say that the noble English people, as we hear from the press, are the first to recognise this and do not spare their praises. No one has the right to say that Italy has betrayed her allies and that cowardice was the cause of her neutrality. Every one must realize that Italy resisting pressure, tempting offers of land aggrandisement and threats, and refusing to throw in her lot with her two old allies, has put herself in a position perhaps more critical and dangerous than would have been the case had she lightly rushed into the fight, because by doing so she has completely isolated herself and in the end no matter who wins—she will be left helpless without allies or friends at the tender mercy of the Austro-German hate or the French chauvinism.

It would have been a very dark day indeed for Italy, had she been compelled to join Germany and Austria—this latter our bitter secular enemy who still keeps under her iron yoke over one million Italians,—and point our cannons against the English and Russians with whom we have no grudge but only friendship, but had it been our duty to do so, it would have been done, no matter how deep our sorrow, as not even friendship can be bought at the price of honour.

In an aggressive, brutal war such as this waged by the sword-swagger Austro-German militarism, the only reasonable help we could given our allies was neutrality. If these Powers bow to the inevitable, it is not likely that Italy will join the Entente and turn against her allies, although,—as all political experts are pointing out—this would be the only course open for her to protect her vital interests and her future tranquility—as it will be a point of honour for her not to side against her allies till the war is over, but if the mad, menacing high-handed brutality of the German Colossus will threaten her, then only will Italy fight and it can only be against Berlin and Vienna.—Yours etc.

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

289 Hornby Road.

THE AGA KHAN'S LOYALTY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 8.

The Aga Khan has telegraphed from Zanzibar that he is enjoining upon his followers in all parts of the world to hold themselves loyally at the service of Britain.

Reproductive irrigation works in India in the past year paid 11.76 per cent. on their capital outlay. The total value of the crops irrigated last year was Rs. 67 crores. The annual Irrigation Report shows specially successful results in the Punjab, where the Lower Chenab Canal actually paid over 39 per cent and the Upper Chenab Canal irrigated nearly three times the area estimated in the project forecast. In consequence of the floods, it has been found necessary to postpone the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal until the beginning of next year.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN ?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

AND

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says :—"His delinestions are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR

The Special Forecast of the War made for the "Bombay Chronicle," August 7th, will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

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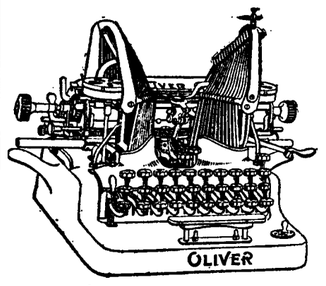

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"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CREDIT BANK CASE.

TRIAL OF JAFFER AND MISTRY.

AUDITOR ACCUSED'S SENTIMENT.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Haywood and special jury the trial of Mr. Jaffer Joosub and Mr. Mistry was proceeded with.

Mr. E. Morris, Inspectors of Police, C.I.D., was examined by the Advocate-General, and spoke to the fact of Jaffer's and Mistry's arrest.

Jaffer Joosub's statement was then read by Mr. Mody, while Mr. Talyarkhan read Mistry's statement.

Mistry in his statement said that he received a letter from the Manager of the Credit Bank of India Ltd., dated the 8th Aug., 1910, informing him that he had been appointed one of the auditors of the bank on Rs. 250. Mistry gave his qualifications and a list of the firms and Joint Stock Companies for which he had acted as auditor.

The statement of Arahana that Jaffer used to consult him (Mistry) about the affairs of the Credit Bank before he was appointed auditor thereof was absolutely untrue. He was not the auditor at that time, but Mr. Rice was, and he could not meddle with the accounts of the Company. He was not called officially to the Credit Bank until the 5th of January 1911, although he used to see Jaffer at the bank occasionally before that date in connection with the audit of other companies. On the 5th January 1911, he had been to the bank to audit the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account; which was to be placed before the Directors' meeting on the 7th of January. In the course of examination of accounts placed before himself and Mr. Rice, they came upon several entries improperly made and explanations were asked from the accountant and the manager. The explanations given were as stated by Mr. Rice in his evidence as regards the item of Rs. 11,345-10-6, which was on the 30th June, 1910, transferred from the profit and loss account to the adjusting account. He was of opinion that it was in the nature of preliminary expenses, and should have been debited to that account. They were told by Jaffer that Rs. 11,000 were to be paid by Hasan Brothers, whom they had no reason to suppose were not substantial parties and there was nothing suspicious in their undertaking. The only mistake made was that this sum should have been credited to the preliminary expenses account instead of profit and loss account.

As to Rs. 5,000 contributed by Noor Mahomed and Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 8,000 contributed by Jaffer, they should have been credited to the preliminary expense account instead of the profit and loss account, as was done by mistake. As a matter of fact, the contributons had actually been made in cash, and the amounts were in the coffers of the bank. The entries with regard to these sums were irrigularly made, but as the books had been closed the making of the right entries would have required the re-opening of a number of accounts, and would have greatly delayed the holding of the general meeting which the directors were anxious to hold as early as possible.

Mistry then said that a large amount that should have been debited to the preliminary expenses account had been erroneously debited to the profit and loss Account but he did not alter the entries from the profit and loss account to the asset side of the Preliminary expense account as the profits would have remained unaffected. Though the entries were irregularly made, the result was not incorrect. As regard Rs. 4,190 rent paid for the Taj Chambers, he was of opinion that it was in the nature of preliminary expenses, but if it was not so as stated by Mr. Cocke he submitted that it was a bona fide mistake and there was no intention to defraud or deceive any person. Even deducting this sum there was a profit of Rs. 18,0000—more than sufficient to cover the dividend declared.

EVIDENCE FROM CALCUTTA.

Finally, he said that he was innocent, and the charges made against him were groundless. Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the defence, called Mr. Lander Primrose Patten, who said that he was a Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. He had been practising as an auditor in Calcutta from 1897, and had audited the accounts of companies and banks. The witness had examined the books of the Credit Bank in relation to the charges against Mistry. He had prepared a statement showing a correct state of affairs of the bank. According to that he showed a profit of Rs. 17,836-15-2. He did not agree with Mr. Cocke that there was a loss of Rs. 8,800 on the 31st December 1910. Mr. Patten was then asked how the profit of Rs. 17,000 and odd was made out. So far as the result was concerned, he said, the statement was correct.

Questioned about the Taj rent, amounting to Rs. 4,000 and odd, witness said that he was not prepared to say whether it was right or wrong to charge it to preliminary expenses. Rs. 4,190 had been included erroneously in the preliminary expenses. In this case it was a likely error. The witness might have committed it as the time given to the auditors, two days, was very short. The witness would have wanted a week to aduit these accounts properly. As to the contribution of Rs. 26,000 if it was included in the ordinary revenue there ought to have been a note, but if it was included in preliminary expenses there was no necessity for a note. The fact that contributions were mentioned as revenue would not make the balance sheet incorrect. It was unusual for companies to receive contributions. The witness did not agree with Mr. Cocke that no expenses after the bank had opened its doors would be preliminary expenses. To a very great extent the preliminary expenses were altered and controlled by the directors, and if they chose to humbug the auditors they could do so.

Deferred expenses were charges other than those incurred for the purpose of deriving revenue extraordinary charges. They would ultimately appear in the profits and loss account but not necessarily during the period in which they are incurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine witness said substantially the difference between his balance sheet and Mr. Cocke's was firstly as to the rent and secondly as to the Rs. 26,000. Rent was an item of loss. He would not put it in the preliminary expense account. He would put it to deferred charges in the first years. Deferred charges were an unusual item in a balance sheet.

Questioned about the Rs. 26,000 that was made up of Rs. 4,000, 5,000, 5,000, 2,000, 11,000. Witness' evidence here was given on the basis that they were prelimiary expenses. He was consulted about a month and a week ago. The particular balance sheet seemed rather rich in abnormalities as regards the profits-and-loss account, some years after it would be difficult to say whether a particular amount was preliminary expenses or not.

Witness had audited the accounts of the Commercial Bank of Calcutta. That was his only bank audit. In a profit and loss account he would put down "contributions" seperately as such.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that that was his case.

MR. MODI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Modi then addressed the jury on behalf of the first accused. After a passionate and solemn appeal to the jury to rid their mind of any prejudice against the accused, Mr. Modi read the indictment to the jury, and said that it was really difficult from the huge amount of evidence given to see what the prisoner was charged with. Mr. Mody characterised most of the evidence as "a fathless abyss of accounts from which nothing definite could be made out against the accused. Mr. Mody then criticised Mr. Cocke's evidence. Referring to Mr. Rice's evidence, counsel said that his appointment was not by Jaffer but by the Board of Directors. Rice was the most informed man; the statutory balance-sheet was prepared by him and the balance-sheet in question was based on that. Therefore, whatever irregularities had got into the accounts, the statutory balance sheet was responsible for it. Mr. Rice was not Jaffer's creature.

Mr. Modi asked the jury not to believe Mr. Rice as in supporting the prosecution he was trying to save his own skin. Referring to Aranha counsel said that Aranha was the arch-plotter, arch-schemer and arch conspirator who alone was responsible for bringing Jaffer into this predicament. He was only trying to shift the burden of guilt from his own shoulders to that of the accused. If the balance sheet was false, the auditor and accountant, were responsible for it. Mr. Modi then criticised the evidence given by Hassan Brothers and their father Mahomadbhoy. The loans made to Hassan Brothers were all made with the sanction of the directors.

As to window-dressing, all the banks resorted to it.

MISTRY'S CASE.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the jury. He asked them to keep out of their mind anything they had heard about the Credit Bank, and to keep the cases of the two accused entirely distinct. Between their cases there was absolutely nothing in common. The first charge against the second accused was abetment of criminal breach of trust, and the second change, was falsification of accounts. Counsel said that for a breach of trust to be criminal a dishonest intention was necessary.

His Lordship asked who were the cetui que trust. If the shareholders were cetui que trust there there could be no breach of trust for applying the monies to the cetui que trust

The Advovate-General replied that in 16 Allah, it was so held.

It would be wrongful gain to the shareholders because they were not entitled to a dividend unless there was a profit and it would be wrongful loss to the depositor because the depositor looked to the capital of the Company for repayment, and when that was paid away he suffered wrongful loss. The trustees were bound to carry out the trust according to the law. It was not necessary that the loss should be in the position of a cetui que trust, and even if the trustees could not be held civilly liable they would be so criminally for breach of the law which caused wrongful loss or gain.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that so long the dividend was not paid out of the capital, it would be absurd to say that the shareholders were making a wrongful gain, and the balance sheet in this case clearly showed that the capital had remamed in tact.

Mr. Talyakhan then resumed his address to the jury, and said that in the charge of falsification of accounts to convert it into a crime it should be done wilfully or, with intent to defraud. Mistry's taking Rs. 4,190 into account was not correct still it was not done with intent to deceive, for even deducting this sum from the total shown in the account of Rs. 22,000, Rs. 18,000 would remain, which was more than sufficient to cover the dividend.

Then Rs. 26,000 had come to the bank's coffers. In whatever manner they might have been brought Mistry had nothing to do with it, and so long the Rs. 26,000 was there Mistry was justified in taking that into the calculation of profit and loss. But even if this was a mistake there was nothing in it which by any stretch of lay imagination might be regadred as criminal. As to the Rs. 11,000, the same argument applied, and so far as this sum was in the bank the manner in which it might have been manipulated and brought into the bank did not affect Mistry at all. Counsel submitted that the balance sheet should not be regarded as wrong.

Counsel than referred to Rice and Aranha's evidence. Analysing Aranha's evidence counsel only said that Mistry used to see the Manager, accountant and other officials. He had embellished his story by bringing in Mistry at every stage. But even at its worst that evidence came to nothing.

As to Rice, he was the senior man of the two. There was nothing in his evidence which went against the accused. According to Rice, Mistry had mentioned the fact of Rs. 26,000 being taken in calculation to the Directors, and that was absolutely inconsistent with a guilty knowledge.

Mr. Talyakhan had not finished his address when the Court rose.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF PILGRIM'S ACT.

The Bombay Government has issued a lengthy Press Note on the subject of the pilgrim traffic to Jeddah from which we take the following extracts:—

It is proposed that the Pilgrim Department at Bombay shall be reorganized under a special Deputy Commissioner of Police. The new Department will discharge, as far as possible, all the functions connected with the arrangement for the embarkation and transport of pilgrims which are at present divided between the Police and the Customs authorities. The existing Bombay Haj Committee will act as a board of advice to the Deputy Commissioner. It is also suggested that a Provincial Haj Committees, assisted, when necessary, by local sub-committees, should be constituted for each province in India on the lines of the Bombay Committee, and that such Provincial Committees should be in close communication with the Bombay Committee for the purpose of keeping the latter informed as to the number and dates of departure of pilgrims leaving from their respective areas.

AMENDMENT OF PILGRIM'S ACT.

The proposals of the Government of Bombay with a view to improving the conditions of the actual voyage entail the amendment of the Pilgrim Ships Act, the Protection of Pilgrims Act and the rules under the former enactment in the following directions:—

(*a*) The preseription of a higher minimum of space for pilgrims on board ship. This question has come up and will be settled automatically in connection with the deliberations of the Life Boats Committee.

(*b*) The raising of the minimum of tonnage for pilgrim ships from 500 to 2,000 and eventually 2,500 tons. The present minimum was fixed nearly 20 years ago, and the development of shipping in that period justifies an increase. The great majority of pilgrim ships already have a tonnage of 2,000 or do not fall far short of that figure. The Government of India, however, consider that a minimum tonnage of 1,800, to be raised to 2,000 after three years, will be a sufficient increase for the present.

(*c*) The fixing of a contract time-limit for the voyage from the port of departure to Aden, excess over which will render the shipping company liable to the forfeiture of a deposit previously exacted. The present Pilgrim Ships Rules as regards speed are as antiquated as those on size. Ships have to be certified as "capable" of steaming so many knots, but in practice are often found to be capable of doing so for a few hours only. In the opinion of the Government of India the amendment to the Act will be necessary before effect can be given to this proposal, but in the meantime the number of knots which ships must be "capable" of steaming is to be raised above the present figure, which is 8 only.

(*d*) The strengthening of the provisions with regard to the notification of the date of sailing, and the imposition on the shipping companies of a definite obligation to despatch their ships on the day notified. The present state of law enables shipping companies to advertize with impunity sailings to which they know they cannot possibly adhere and rates of passage money which they have no intention of accepting if, by thus inducing a rush of applications, they are enabled subsequent to raise them The proposed amendment will do away with this evil and will remove a source of intense harrassment and annoyance to the pilgrims who are unnecessarily detained at the port of departure.

(*e*) The introduction of improvements in certain matters affecting the health and convenience of the pilgrims.

The Government of India make it clear that the proposed amendments in the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act will in the ordinary course be published for criticism before they are finally issued, while the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act will be subject to further discussion when introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council.

FACILITIES FOR RETURN OF HAJIS.

The proposals designed to improve the facilities for securing the return of Indian pilgrims from Jeddah may briefly be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) The constitution at that port of a British Indian Agency of the Bombay Haj Committee worked in conjunction with the British Consul.

(*b*) The organization of a Repatriation Fund composed of subscriptions collected from the Mahomedan community in all parts of India and of an Imperial non-recurring grant not exceeding one lakh of rupees equal to the total amount thus collected.

(*c*) The administration of this fund by the Bombay Haj Committee, the allotments made from time to time from its proceeds being disbursed by the Agency at Jeddah under the supervision of the British Consul.

(*d*) The imposition on the shipping companies of an obligation to issue, on demand by pilgrims, return tickets at a cost representing an excess not more than 25 per cent. over the cost of a single ticket, such return tickets carrying a guarantee of the refund of the excess in the event, which would be certified by the Haj Committee, of the death of the holder or the non-utilization of the return half.

The Government of India have announced that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, they are disposed to agree to a non-recurring grant of one lakh of rupees being made from Imperial revenues to the Bombay Haj Committee towards the proposed Repatriation Fund, provided that the Musalman community throughout India raises at least an equal sum within a reasonable period.

In view of the large imports not so long ago from Japan of handkerchiefs bearing designs of five and ten rupee Indian currency notes, it is interesting to note that "the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 5th October, 1914, the bringing into British India, by sea or by land, of lables impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such lables." A large quantity of matches bearing currency note designs were also imported into India some time back.

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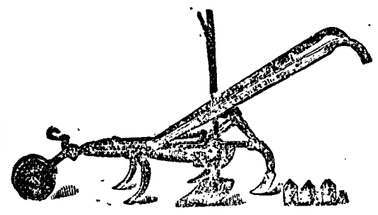

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DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE CASE CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 9.

When the Conspiracy Case was resumed yesterday Sri Kishen, brother of Charan Das, accused, said he made a statement at Lahore to the police that two Bengalis visited his brother but on the day that his house was searched he said only one came. The witness had identified this Bengali as Basant Kumar Biswas. He made the Lahore statement at the instance of the police.

Jagan Nath identified a post card dated January 13th, in which he acknowledges the receipt of a tract. The cross-examination elicited from the witness that but for the date on the post card he could not have sworn when he received the tract and also that he had no recollection of his tract having a slip pasted inside bearing a date in January. This concluded the case for the defence.

On Monday the Court will hear evidence in the case against Amir Chand and Abad Behari, accused also in this present case, on a charge under the Explosive Act.

BOMBAY GRADUATE'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 8.

Waman Wasudev Parchuray, a graduate of Bombay University, committed suicide today presumably by taking poison. He was an inhabitant of the village Soni, in the district of Satara. He left most touching letters addressed to his wife and children and to the superintendent of the school where he was employed.

A FRONTIER RAID

BRUSH WITH DETCHMENT OF KHYBER RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

It is reported from Peshawar that a detachment of the Khyber Rifles came in contact with a raiding party near Jamru on the Mullagori side early on the morning of 4th instant. One of the raiders was killed and another was captured. The Khyber Rifles casualties consisted of one sepoy and several wounded. The raiding party was believed to consist of six Khyber Zakkhas and Shinwaris.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council has been fixed for 14th September at Government House, Naini Tal.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

The Allahabad High Court came to the end of its working year on Thursday. Most of the judges of the Court are remaining this year in India. The Chief Justice, however, and Mr. Justice Tudball were to leave Allahabad to catch to-day's mail for England.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

Burnt to death with his wife by a night lamp.

THE "Leader" Allahabad in its issue of the 24th June, 1914, published the following hair-stirring article:—

"My. Kashi Prasad Srivastava was formerly a student of the Jubbulpore Government College, where he took his degrees in 1912. He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for his M.A., and creditably passed his Previous in the second division last year He had appeared in his final M.A., and was passing his days of vacation with his brother at Jubbulpore, who is a camp clerk to the Registrar, co-operative credit society there.

On the night of the 14th last, he and his wife were sleeping together in a room which had a lamp burning near the bed. Some how or other the flame caught the bed and then the room and both of them were burnt to death!

"It was very recently known to us that our bereaved friend had passed his final M.A., in the second division!

"He was gentle, intelligent and a promising youth, with a heart full of love and sympathy for all! The death of such a noble heart is highly deplorable!"

Such a Catastrophe is not an exception, but a frequently occurring disaster and is often heard of here and there.

Aviod it permanently by making it a rule never to use any but Electric Battery Lights in your bed room (harmless as a little babe).

The largest house in India for Electrical novelties and therefore the cheapest.

Send for our list of Electric Battery Lamps and Bed-room lights.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.

Camp—KARACHI.

"CHINA-JAPAN STORES

Declares their lucky date to be 22nd June and request all the lucky buyers to take back their money paid to us by producing to us the said date eash receipt

CHINA JAPAN STORES

at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, challenge their prices to be comparatively cheaper

Once try and you always patronise CHINA JAPAN STORES."

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All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

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TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

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"GOWNS" FO ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

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FOR MALARIA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine.
Price Re. **1** per 6 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian and all other forms of Ague. It is as effcacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price As. **10** per 4 oz. phial.

'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. **12** per phial of 25.

FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. of Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. **1-4** per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. **10** per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. **8** per 3 oz. phial.

Ptychotis Tablets.—A combination of Ajowan with Bicarbonate of Soda. It has the same properties as above and is particularly valuable in Acidity Price As. **5** per phial of 25.

Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papin, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo-Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults, Price Rs. **1-4** per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Druggists and Chemists and direct from—

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AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE'S VISIT TO HADAPSAR SOCIETY.

A most interesting function took place on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 8-30 a.m. at Hadapsar which has so much come to the notice of the public on account of the Co-operative Society which has achieved most splendid results during the four and a half years of its existence. The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., who has been spending some time in Poona, specially came to visit the Society from the Government House at Ganeshkhind. A meeting of the members and the villagers was arranged to welcome the distinguished visitor in the school house which was very beautifully decorated and the whole village presented a gala appearance owing to the flags and buntings and the drawings by Indian women in front of their houses on the lane to the school. Among those present there were, besides Sir Robert Carlyle the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I. C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. E. Maconochis, Commissioner, Central Division, Dr. H. H. Mann, Mr. Keatinge, C.I.E., the Director of Agriculture, Mr. R. G. Gordon, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society, and Mr. K .S. Gore, Auditor, C. D. Sir Robert Carlyle was received at the entrance of the village by the Registrar, Mr. Devadhar and the members of the Managing Committee of the Society, Mr. Devadhar who organized this Society, was then called upon to make a statement of the origin and growth of the Hadapsar Society.

STATEMENT OF ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

In the course of his speech Mr. Devadhar said:—

Hadapsar is a small village near Poona at the distance of 5 miles from it. It has a population of nearly 5,000. It is favourably situated as regards agriculture owing to the irrigation canal that passes by it. It has under sugarcane cultivation an area of about 600 acres and thus it affords a good field for co-operative development. It has become famous in this part of the country owing to its Co-operative Credit Society the origin and growth of which are briefly narrated below.

THE LOANS.

In the beginning of 1910 the members of the Servants of India Society founded by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale selected this village to start a Co-operative Credit Society for the benefit of the agriculturists. The original number of members was 30 which to-day stands at 153 excluding those that died and those that had to be weeded out as bad men. There are 16 women as members. Members come from all the sections of the village community and is thus truly representative of the various interests residing in it. The Society commenced its operations in April, 1910, with the members' capital of Rs. 2,500 supplemented by a Government loan of Rs.2,000. The by-laws allowed, during the first year, borrowing by the society to the extent of Rs 8,000 and an individual member could be given a loan upto Rs. 300 only on personal security. To-day the Society is authorized to borrow upto Rs. 60,000 and can give to an individual member a loan of Rs. 1,500 purely on personal security. The Society paid interest at the rate of 6 per cent. during the first year, on deposits fixed for one year, Now it pays 5½ per cent. on fixed deposits for one year, 6 per cent. on those that are fixed for two years and 6½ per cent. on sums that are fixed for three years and upwards. Loans are given to members at 9 3-8 per cent. or half a pice per rupee per month while some of the poorer members were paying interest to their money-lenders at 18 per cent. on the security of land and the crop. During the first year the amount collected by way of deposits from members and outsiders amounted to Rs. 7,449. How far the Society has been able to win the confidence of members and the public can be well guaged from the fact that the deposits received by the Society so far from various sources amount to Rs. 77,390 which sum is distributed as follows:—Rs. 2,000 from Government; Rs. 41,520 from members; Rs. 24,806 from outsiders; Rs. 9,064 from other co-operative societies. Of these the following amounts from deposits have been paid back:—The Government Rs. 165; to members Rs. 11,899; to outsiders Rs.12,904 and to other co-operative Credit societies Rs. 8,811; and thus a balance of Rs. 43,612 remains with the Society. The reserve fund during the four years of transactions amounted to Rs. 3,776 and including this and other items such as entrance fee, gifts etc., etc., the Society has at its disposal to-day a capital of nearly Rs. 48,000. An interesting feature of these deposits is to be noted in the fact that a sum of Rs.9,123 stands as women's deposits distributed as follows:—Female members Rs. 2,711; women residing in the village Rs. 2,075; outside women Rs. 4,287. That is one-fifth of the capital of the Society comes from women alone. The Society has been able to attract local capital even from the poor people of the village such as labourers and widows whose deposits range from Rs. 2 to Rs. 375.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

An educational fund collected mostly by members for the purpose of affording educational facilities to the children of the village has been deposited and it amounts to Rs. 1,200. Even buried money amounting to nearly Rs. 4,000 has been unearthed by the Society. A sum of Rs. 6,986 has been earned so far as interest by the Society. The steady progress of the work of the Society can be measured from the following figures showing the upto date total of turnover of Rs. 2,63,561 which is made up as follows:—First year Rs.11,798; second year Rs. 37,382; third year Rs. 74,370; fourth year Rs. 88,284; and from April, 1914 to 31st July, 1914 Rs. 51,727. In all these transactions there has been no loss of a single rupee; members are prompt in their payments. Most of the loans are short term i.e., for 12 months, in few cases the term of loan is extended to 20 months when the crop of sugarcane of a particular kind is delayed. Thus the working so far has been extremely satisfactory. Members generally borrow for productive purposes money being applied to agricultural needs, such as manure, seed bullocks, agricultural implements, land improvements, fodder, water-tax, land-tax, and sinking new wells and repairing old ones. In very rare cases loans have been given to members for the purpose of marriages or of building houses. Thus, having regard to the main object of the Society which is the economic relief of the members the Society has been a great boon to the villagers. About 75 members of the Society own nearly 300 acres of the sugar cane area of the village i.e. the Society has brought under its influence nearly one-half of the sugar cane area cultivated by the village; and estimating the expenditure per acre at Rs.400 the Society will require a capital of Rs 1,50,000 to accommodate financially all the members. But to-day it meets one-third of their total need (including redemption of old debts) and the members hope that in the course of the next few years they may be enabled to secure the necessary capital. The work has been done at a considerably low cost, the amount of Rs. 500 only being spent so far from the very commencement on the Secretary's pay and contigencies etc., etc. The net savings which the members have been enabled to make by means of their transactions with the Society so far in respect of (1) rate of interest, (2) stamps, (3) registration and other charges, (4) commission charged by dealers etc., etc., may be roughly put at Rs 25,000.

SIR ROBERTS SPEECH.

After the reading of the statement by Mr. Devadhar, Sir Robert Carlyle spent some time in looking into the books of the Society, asking questions to the members, and in examining the uses to which the loans were applied and then made a brief speech expressing his entire satisfaction with the way in which the Society had made growth. He said that when he entered the village he did not expect that the Society would be of such a size. He had seen, he added, in various provinces of India many Societies in villages, but he never saw in any of them a society so excellent as the one he visited that morning. He was glad to find that the members did not join the Society simply to take loans, but they helped it with their savings and deposits, and that they received valuable education and imbibed higher aims of life. At Mr. Curtis' request he invited the earnest attention of the members to the need on the part of the Managing Committee of engaging themselves in the liquidation of old debts of the members and he trusted that they would soon take it up. He congratulated the Society on the results achieved and on the good management which he found was very much superior to what he observed in societies throughout India.

Mr. Devadhar gave in Marathi the purport of Sir Robert's speech.

Mr. Govindrao Kale, the Chairman of the Society thanked Sir Robert Carlyle in suitable terms for the encouragement he gave to the members by his kind words.

After the distribution of garlands and pansupari the interesting function was over. The village people looked very proud of the visit to their village by a member of the Viceroy's Council.

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is one more attempt to stamp out Malaria from infected places. But before these measures take effect and while Malaria and other fevers have their ravages it would be an act of wisdom to keep by a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undeniable cure for Malaria, Ague and all other Fevers. In the High Court at Bombay, JUSTICE CORAM HAYWARD, I.C.S., remarked :—

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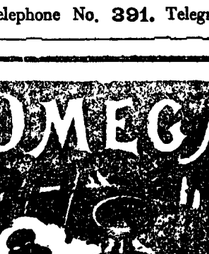

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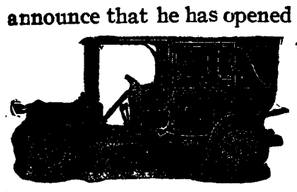

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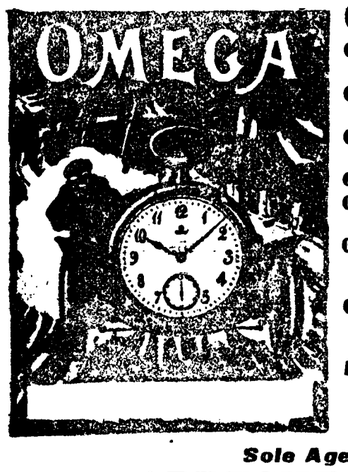

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POONA RACES.

NEW STARTING RULE.

CLEVER PARSEE JOCKEY.

(By Our Racing Representative.)

Although Poona, in common with all other parts of the Empire, must of necessity be infected with grave anxiety and general excitement occasioned by the momentous events which are paralysing the whole wide world, I found the atmosphere of the race-course quite immune from the depressing visitation. And it would be no exaggeration to state that amongst the large crowd mustered in the enclosures last Saturday, there was not even a casual reference made to the critical situation. One well-known impecunious sport, during the course of the proceedings, made a half-hearted attempt to raise a diversion by appearing to affect a certain amount of concern in the contents of a late "special" he had picked up on the floor of the grand-stand, but it was very short-lived. For, when it became painfully obvious, the little man's anxiety was mainly centred in trying to elicit something really reliable with regard to the scope and limitations of a "moratorium," if the measure by any chance was enforced in India, the "special" was confiscated and his untimely inquisitorial manœuvre instantly suppressed. The price of racing cattle has not been enhanced; the cost of admission remains the same; and Don Sebastian, who controls the bar and buffet within the enclosure, with commendable patriotism scorns to take advantage of the situation by instituting a war tariff. Having, so to speak, for the nonce thrown dull care aside, the big crowd that had assembled gave themselves up to the whole-hearted enjoyment of the Major's excellent and ultra-liberal sporting bill of fare, comprising no less than nine events. Even the superstitious brigade stayed their eerie vaticinations by declining to take the office from such seductive portents as Intrigue in the opening race, and Kaiser in the Ahmednagar Plate, and in spite of the critical, perturbed conditions which prevail at the present juncture, it may safely be assumed, that nothing short of a downright debacle can succeed in having a prejudicial effect on the season's Poona fixtures. The absence of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, was a regrettable necessity, but in this respect, we can only hope for better times to come.

A NEW RULE.

Last week when I commented on the incident of Tartania being left at the gate and not taking part in the Beginners' Plate, I was unaware of the existence of a new rule, by which a horse is not allowed to have any assistance further than the jockey's when the start for a race is being effected. This is an excellent decision on the part of the Club's executive, and the very necessary modification has not come into being a day too soon. As the starter must at the same time be instructed not to delay the field in getting away owing to the unruly behaviour of fractious horses, the public will have only themselves to blame if they elect to support a competitor at a short price on the off chance of the jockey getting him away level with the rest. In the strict sense of the word, these wayward incorrigibles are no race horses at all, and the vices which those of spirited, high-strung temperaments have contracted, by being subjected to ill-treatment at the hands of impatient, intolerant riding lads or trainers in their education for the turf, should make them ineligible to take part in a race while the infirmity lasts. If a horse is otherwise well-behaved and puts his heart into racing when once free of the gate it may be taken for granted the fractiousness when starting is purely ephemeral, and the vice could easily be tempered or eradicated by judicious schooling. Under any circumstances, the presence of outsiders on the track, with their shouting and cracking of stock-whips is undesirable and distinctly unfair to the rest of the field.

MONEY GOLD'S IMPROVEMENT.

When on this subject, it might be apropos to suggest that something should be done to suppress the idiosyncrasies, vagaries roguishness, call it what you will, of horses of the type of Money Gold. When this horse took part in the Arabian Plate on the previous Saturday over seven furlongs, The Winner and Sparrow Hawk, at differences in weight of nine pounds and six pounds respectively in favour of Money Gold, made a hack of him, and it would not be overestimating the position to say that the beating amounted to at least ten pounds. Last Saturday Money Gold, in receipt of only three pounds from The Winner and *giving* Sparrow Hawk ten pounds, had the pair well settled a furlong from home, and romped in an easy victor over the full mile course. With the exception of this extra furlong, the other conditions were identical to those which prevailed on the previous Saturday, and the conclusion to be arrived at by this amazing display is, that without taking into account the beating Money Gold gave The Winner and Sparrow Hawk when expressed by weight, he undoubtedly improved within seven days, upwards of two stone, or, The Winner and Sparrow Hawk had deteriorated to a like extent. Reviewed in any way one likes the extraordinary disparity in the two performances was phenomenal and little wonder the Tote returned the substantial dividend of Rs. 167. Cases of this kind occur far too often at both Poona and Bombay to make pleasant racing and I would not in this particular instance have given such prominence to the incident had it not been openly commented on by recognised racing authorities on the Grand-stand.

A SMALL FIELD.

Out of the seven numbers appearing in the book, only three saddled up for the steeple chase, the Purandhar Plate. Redshot was hopelessly outclassed, and his rider exercised a wise discretion in completing the course at his leisure for a very easily earned Rs. 300. Owing to the heavy showers which fell intermittently during the afternoon, the course must have been to a certain extent slippery and treacherous, and under the circumstances the race might conveniently have been reduced to one lap. The first time round, the trio engaged in little more than a smart hand-canter, and it was only when the second lap was entered upon, that Daisy Priam and Highwood decided to determine the issue. They kept well together up to the last fence, when Mr. Doyle set to work on Daisy Priam and won somewhat easily at the finish.

Being deprived of the services of a whipper-in, Tartania was again left hopelessly in the Lingfield Plate, and a good race resulted in Yvette just landing the prize by half a length in front of Solution. Parkhill put up a very poor display, for where Solution was he should have been, and it is to be hoped that this good little horse is not going to be the victim of any fits of capricious malingering. Lady Douglas, giving Yvette only three pounds, might have been expected to do better.

THE COMING JOCKEY.

Byramji's pair, Paul Pry and Madrina, in the New Stand Plate provided the most exciting finish of the day. The stable fancied the mare, and it was, of course, the irony of Fate that the other one should win. It was a great tussle, and Kaikoshroo only succeeded in getting Paul Pry home by the shortest of heads by a bit of very pretty, determined riding. By the way this young Parsee horseman is performing in the saddle it won't be long before he is standing right out by himself at the head of the first flight, and if any other rider here is considered in any way his superior in a month or two, sentiment and tradition will have a strong bearing on the question. I shall feel much obliged to my young friend if he will adopt the nom de course "Kaik," the full complement is a terrible penful.

A "SPECIAL" TARIFF.

There was another argument in the race-special on the return journey with regard to certain amendments in the restaurant tariff which have not been publicly notified. The tariff is prominently exhibited on the restaurant car, and if travelling by the "special" entails any departure from these rates, an intimation to this effect should appear prominently in the car. Unpleasant altercations would then be avoided. It seems absurd to advertise one thing and to have to pay another simply because an individual emerges suddenly from the pantry with some obscure railway bye-law and flourishes it in front of one with an air of provocative triumph, which might be calculated to cause a breach of the peace under more favourable conditions than after a bad day with the Tote.

THE SUNGAM PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For all ponies 14-2 and under. 14-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1912, of race value Rs. 500 or over, once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 14lbs. Winners of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs. (Not accumulative). Allowance—Maidens, 10lbs.

Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr. D'Arcy Lindsays's WINNIE R., 10-3, Mr. Doyle 1
Capt Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's FRIENDSHIP, 9-5, Mr. Crawford 2
Capts. French and Molony's GOLDFINCH, 9-11, J. Reid 3
Capt. Meynell's INTRIGUE, 10-0, Owner ... 4

Also Ran:—Pelt, Capt. Hilliard 11-7, Tomsfield, Owner 10-11, Mansfield, Capt. Dibben 9-2, Lady Noggs, Kaikhosroo 9-8.

The Race:—Tomsfield led out followed by Vinnie R. and Goldfinch. At the half-mile Vinnie R. went to the front. And won in a canter by 4 lengths—3½—½.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Totalisator Paid:—Win Rs. 15-8. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 27.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 1,950. Place Rs. 3,380.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.
Division II.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Mana's BEETHOVEN, 8-8, Ruiz 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MAKBUL, 9-0, Brown 2
Mr. Ebraim Mutlag's SAOOD, 8-12, Hill ... 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's HUZAZ, 8-6, Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Royalist, Abbas 8-12, Faleh Khan, Jammil 8-12, Pepul, Fahad 8-11, Triumph, Dhondee 8-11, Minimax, Native 8-10, Excelsior, Mr. Crawford 8-10, Malacca, Ferguson 7-7, Orcherton, Clarke 8-6, Dhahemsee, Kamad 7-5, Nawabzada, Mujeed 8-4, Luxulyan, Harrison 8-2, Zemadar, Native 8-1, Eldorado, Hoyt 7-7.

The Race:—From an indifferent start, in which Orcherton was badly left, Saood took the lead, with Makbul, Pepul and Malacca close up. At the half-mile Beethoven moved up into third place, coming round the turn he improved his position, taking the lead down the straight and winning comfortably by 3 lengths—1½—1.

Time:—1 min. 45 4-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15, Rs. 61.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 5,160. Place Rs. 7,400.

THE SERVICE PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 300. For Horses W. A. and C. raised 32lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1912, or race value Rs. 500 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.; winners of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 18lbs. Not accumulative.) Allowance.—Maidens, 10lbs.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Capt. H. Meynell's SILVER MEMORY, 11-7, Owner 1
Mr. W. Priestley's KATHAROS, 10-11, Mr. Doyle 2
Lt.-Col. Moore's BALLY SAND, 11-7, Owner 3
Capt. Goldie's LOCH SICKER, 10-11, Mr. Crawford 4

Also Ran:—Audlia, Capt. Hilliard 11-7, Laddi, Capt. Warren 11-7, Fairy Leaf, Capt. Cairns 10-11, Mahout, Mr. Sanford 10-11.

The Race:—Loch Sicker and Audlia were first away followed by Katharos and Silver Memory. Rounding the turn two leaders fell back. Silver Memory on the outside went to the front. the distance Katharos made a determined futile challenge, Silver Memory winning by ngths—head—neck.

Time:—1 min. 22 4-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 68-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 14, Rs. 28.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 4,950. Place Rs. 5,830.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For Arabs, W A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1912; of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 7lbs.; twice, of race value Rs. 1,500 or over, or of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 14lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 18lbs.; or of race value Rs. 5,000 or over, 21lbs.; (not accumulative). Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Arabs landed since 1st July, 1913, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs., in addition to any landing allowance.

Distance—1 Mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-12, Pratt 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's SPARROW HAWK, 8-2, Sampson 2
Mr. R. R S.'s DHAMAN, 9-12, Brown 3
Major Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI, 8-3, Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Nakib, Ruiz 9-12, The Winner, Hill 9-1, Terrer, Ferguson 8-12.

The Race:—The Winner led out, followed by Money Gold and Young Hyderi. A furlong from home The Winner was done with. Money Gold came to the front, chased home by Sparrow Hawk and won comfortably by 3½ lengths—1½—¾.

Time:—1 min. 59 4-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 167. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 13, Rs. 18-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 5,940. Place Rs. 6,190.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A Steeplechase for Horses which have not won Steeplechase, value Rs. 1,500 or over, since 31st March 1912. W A. and C. raised 25lbs. Penalties—Winners once, 7lbs.; twice, 12lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 10lbs.

Distance—About 2¾ Miles.

Capts Patrickson and Hon'ble C. Fellow's DAISY PRIAM, 11-12, Mr. Doyle 1
Lt.-Col. Arnold and Capt. Mowatt's HIGHWOOD, 10-4, Capt. Meynell 2
Lt.-Col. Moore's REDSHOT, 11-7, Capt. Hilliard 3

The Race:—They kept all together the first time round, going very slowly. The second time round Daisy Priam and Highwood cracked on the pace racing together, leaving Redshot well on behind. Nearing home, Mr. Doyle called on Daisy Priam who went to the front. Won easily by 8 or 10 lengths.

Time:—7 mins. 4 secs.

Totalizator Paid:—Win Rs. 29-8.
Total Investment:—Rs. 2,790.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,2000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY, 7-10, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s MADRINA, 8-5, Brown 2
Mr. Garda's CHOBHAM, 7-8, Sampson 3
Mr. Thaddeur's WAYWARD and WILD, 8-0, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Shining Way, Pratt 9-12, Punt, Hoyt 9-11, Royal Sym, Keess 9-9, Ute, Melsom 8-4, Forfeit, Bowley 8-0.

The Race:—Forfeit and Madrina were first away. At the half-mile Paul Pry and Madrina were leading with Wayward and Wild and Chobham next. From the distance a great race ensued between the leaders, Paul Pry just getting home by a short head—½ length—1½.

Time:—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 75-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 14.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 6,720. Place Rs. 8,040.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.
Division I.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 8-11, Brown ... 1
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's LOT, 8-4, Kaikhosroo ... 2
Capt. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 9-0, Ruiz 3
Mr. Toogood's NASIRABAD 7-7, Kamad ... 4

Also Ran:—Haify, Bowley 9-7, Sidick, Mr. Doyle 9-7, Mars, Hill 8-12, Aden, Reid 8-9, Alwar, Zammil 8-7, Mulberry, Fahed 8-5, Khedavi Miseer, Abbas 8-4, Balkan Prince, Sampson 8-4, Biglig, Dhondee 8-3, Serpent, Etul 8-1, Majbur, Ferguson 7-13, Kaiser, Pratt 7-13, Aye-Aye Sir—late Jack London, Harrison 7-12, Sadil Malik, Hoyt 7-11, Flying Machine, Kanoo 7-11, Shanghai, Fitz Gibbon 7-8.

The Race:—Flying Machine and Sidick won the first to show up followed by Kaiser. At the half-mile Kaiser was running second and Shanghai moved up into third place. Nearing the bend Ata Allah joined the leaders and down the straight went to the front and won comfortably. Aye Aye Sir who was going well ran out on to the tan and spoilt any chance he might have had. Won by half a length—1¼—neck.

Time:—1 min. 45 2-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 20-8, Rs. 19.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 6,380. Place Rs. 7,380.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's YVETTE, 7-5, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-9, Ruiz 2
Mr. Ramshaw's PANTOMIME II, 9-2, Melsom 3
Mr G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS, 7-8, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Refresher, Hoyt 9-7, Parkhill, Bowley 9-2, Tartania, Brown 8-12, Lola, Pratt 8-8, Borgie, Sampson 8-0, Boomey, Dhondee 6-12.

The Race:—Lola led momentarily going way to Lady Douglas with Yvette close up. Coming down the straight, Yvette went to the front. Solution put in a good run but could never catch the leader who won by half a length—½—2.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

Totaliaztors Paid:—Win Rs. 55-8. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 26-8; Rs. 96.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 7,530. Place Rs. 7,790.

THE KARLI PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasji's GAFAL, 7-13, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS, 7-12, Zammil 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's SCORN, 7-8, Hoyt 3
Mr. T. Harrison's MINERVA, 8-7, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Malster, Ferguson 9-6, Solar Star, Hill 9-6, Fado, Brown 8-6, Grey Ghost II, Fitz Gibbon 8-0, Nainava, Pratt 7-13, British King, Sampson 7-12, Abdul Aziz, Kanoo 7-7, Best Chance, Mujeed 7-5.

The Race:—Minerva appeared to get the best of the start closely followed by Ace of Hearts. At the half-mile Ace of Hearts was leading and Nainava was running third. Moving home Gafal came to the front and won very easily by ¾ length—1½—¼.

Time:—1 min. 44 3-5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 20, Rs. 42-8.
Total Investments:—Win Rs. 8,860. Place Rs. 7,440.

DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BOSTON, Aug. 8.

Australasia beat the British Isles in the final of the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup by three games to love. In the Singles, Brookes beat Parke, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, and Wildins beat Low, 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4. In the Doubles Brookes and Wilding beat Parke and Mavrogenato 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

A private cable from London states that Mr. Bhamini Mohan Mitra, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London) L.M. (Dub) son of late Mr. Kshtramohan Mitra of the Bengal Provincial judicial service and brother of Mr. R. M. Mitra, M.A.B.L., Inspector of Excise, Bengal and Mr. J. M. Mitra, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal, has passed the Indian Medical Service Examination held in July last. Dr. Mitra also obtained the Brodrip prize in the last M.R.C.S. examination—a much coveted distinction which no foreigner secured before him.

At the Lahore Municipal Committee meeting on Saturday the question of the Health Officer's appointment gave rise to an animated and even stormy discussion. It was eventually decided by a majority that the list of names selected by the special sub-committee be submitted to the Government with a view to making a selection.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was played on Saturday afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, as the Islam Gymkhana ground, where the match was originally intended to be played, was wet; thus delaying the start of play by over an hour. It was a bowlers' wicket in the beginning and the scoring on both sides could not be said to be very high, the match resulting in a victory for the visitors by 55 runs.

The home team had four absentees, namely Stileman, Bunbury, Baker and Nicholson, while the visitors had put a fairly strong team in the field. The homo team, winning the toss, elected to bat, and put in a total of 67 runs, the principal contributors being McCormack 16 and Goodyear 13. The visitors replied with 122 runs, Razaak 32, Ibrahim 29, and Vishram 24, being the principal scorers.

For the visitors, Mullaji bowled splendidly, capturing six wickets for 26 runs, while Simms came off very well for the home team, taking 8 wickets for 55 runs.

The following were the scores.—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. T. MacLaren, c Aziz, b Mullaji..... 4
H. L. Simms, l-b-w, b Tamboowalla 6
K. McCormack, b Mullaji 16
R. P. Stoneham, c Aziz, b Mullaji 0
L. Brachi, b Mullaji 6
G. C. Phillips, c Mullaji, b Tamboowalla... 1
D G. Hurlbatt, c Vali Ahmed, b Tamboowalla 7
F. J. Clarke, b Mullaji 5
C. M. Rennick, b Tamboowalla 3
F. Goodyear, b Mullaji 13
Fowler, not out 0
Extras 8

Total 67

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K. H Contractor, st. Hurlbatt, b Clarke 8
S. A. Aziz, c Brachi, b Simms 5
Vali Ahmed, c Goodyear, b Simms 5
K. A. Tamboowalla, c Brachi, b Simms... 32
S. A. Razaak, l-b-w, b Simms 32
S. Mahamad, c Clarke, b Simms 0
M. H. Vishram, st Hurlbatt, b Simms... 24
S Ibrahim, b Simms 25
P. B. Irfani, c Clarke, b Simms 0
T. Mullaji, c Simms, b Brachi 9
C. A. Murad, not out 1
Extras 6

Total 122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. Mullaji	16	5	26	6
K. A. Tamboowalla	15	5	23	4

Islam Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
*H. L. Simms	17	4	55	8
F. J. Clarke	11	0	36	1
L. Brachi	6	0	23	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V. P. & O. C. C

The Gymkhana "B" inflicted a fairly heavy defeat on the P. & O. last Wednesday on the Marine Lines ground. Batting first, the Gymkhana, after an indifferent start, scored 159. Thanks chiefly to a vigorous innings by F. W. Sprott, who was well supported by W. P. Pechey and H. W. Kilby. The former had the misfortune to be rendered hors de combat by a ball that got up nastily and struck him above the eye.

The P. & O. started in a most promising manner, and 41 runs had been registered when the first wicket fell. Both Rhodes and Barnes prayed sound cricket, and the latter in particular made some attractive shots. After his dismissal, however, a collapse set in and the innings very speedily closed for 57. Full score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Goodyear c Baron b Rhodes 0
Mr. Cook c Janion b Pacs 5
Mr. Pechey retired hurt 23
Mr. Shuttleworth b Pacs 1
Mr. Sprott c Barnes b Alford 60
Mr. Kilby c Gujana b Rhodes 23
Mr. Cass c Barnes b Pacs 9
Mr. Fox c & b Rhodes 7
Mr. Medlay c and b Rhodes 2
Mr. Fowler (not out) 8
Mr. Hamilton b Rhodes 4
Mr. Heemsberk (not out) 7
Extras 10

Total 157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pace	22	5	81	3
Rhodes	19	5	63	5
Alford	2	5	6	1

P. & O. COY. C. C.

Mr. Rhodes c Fox b Sprott 13
Mr. Barnes c Cook b Cass 27
Mr. de Souza b Cass 0
Mr. Barton c Medley b Cass 0
Mr. Gujanan b Sprott 0
Mr. Alford b Cass 2
Mr. Janion b Sprott 0
Mr. Pacs b Cass 4
Mr. Simeons b Cass 2
Mr. Khundro (not out) 1
Mr. Carneiro b Cass 0
Extras 8

Total 57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cook	5	0	21	0
Fox	3	0	9	0
Cass	8.5	1	14	7
Sprott	7	3	5	3

B, B. AND C. I. RY. C.C. V. BARON

This game was played on the Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. B. and C. I. Railway by one wicket and 109 runs.

Scores:—

BARONET C. CLUB.

N. Mistry b. B. Warden 1
R. Sanjana b. B. Warden 7
H. Bhapoo b. B. Date 1
P. S. Warden c. Polishwalla b. Warden. 4
K Irani b. B. Baloo 26
Kapadia c. and b. Warden 2
Daver c. and b. Warden 3
Divecha b. Baloo 0
J A. Confectioner b. Warden 1
Naval Mody not out 0
Extras ... 4

Total ... 49

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. CLUB.

F. Colabawalla b. Kapadia 0
A L. Smith c. Mody b. Kapadia 7
R. Kirtikar b. b. Kapdia 0
J. S. Warden c. Mistry b. P. Warden... 33
D. K. Telang St. Daver b. Warden ... 38
P. Baloo, (not out) 31
K. A. Date did not bat ....
P Polishwalla c. Mody b. Irani 16
Antia Ju. b. B. Irani 22
Antia Sr. b. Irani 8
W. Blake c. and b. Mistry 0

Extras ... 3

Total (for 9 wickets)...158

PATHARE PRABHU V. DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Played on the Esplanade on Saturday. Scores:—

PATHARE PRABHU.—U. D. Dhairyawan 0, A. S. Dharadhar 17, M. V. Kirtikar 0, B. A. Talpade 51, B. G. Rane 26, V. M. Jayakar 3, G. S. Dhurandhar 15, V. L. Jayakar 9, R. G. Rao (not out) 17, G. A. Pradhan (not out) 13, B. B. Trilokekar, did not bat, extras 8. Total 159.

DAVID SASSOON AND Co.—Virjee (not out) 7, Miranda 0, Madan 0, Ramdas 4, Redmann 0, Shawaksha 0, Framroz 4, Baniwal 0, Munshi 0, Gandhi 0, Shankar 0, extra 0. Total 15.

PATHARE PRABHU.

ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Miranda	12	1	77	2
Virji	14	1	47	4
Lea	1	0	10	0
Ramdas	6	1	25	2

DAVID SASSOON AND Co.

ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Talpade	4.5	2	8	8
Dharadhar	4	1	7	2

NATURE OR NURTURE?

The perplexing problem of the relation of nature and nurture is raised once more by Professor Karl Pearson in his life of Sir Francis Galton.

"Professor Pearson reminds us that the chief conclusion of Galton's work, the most fixed principle of his teaching, was the like inheritance of the mental and physical characters," says the "Westminster Gazette." "Where there is competition between nature and nurture, i.e., between all that man brings with himself into the world and the external influences affecting him after birth, then in the majority of cases nature proves the stronger of the two.

"How far this conclusion is to be accepted is, as most of our readers know, a matter of controversy. To some it is idle to ask if nature or nurture plays the more important part in the mental development of man. It is like assigning to the engine and the steam their respective shares in moving the train. However that may be, the influence of nature in moulding his own life had evidently been to Galton himself a matter worthy of investigation, and a biography in which figured but a casual reference to the ancestry of the subject would for him have been a half-told tale."

Mr. Graham Wallas, also in his fine book, "The Great Society, deals with this problem.

"The difference between individuals may be due either to inheritance or training; either as the Eugenists say to 'nature' or to 'nurture.' To every man as he is born the personal conditions of a happy life are different, and they are changed by everything that happens to him from without.

"Whatever his upbringing may be, the man of poetic genius will be unhappy as a manual labourer; and whatever his natural tastes may have been the trained student (however unhappy he may be as a student) will be also unhappy for years, if not for life, if he is made a manual labourar. If indeed a man's 'nurture' has not corresponded to his 'nature' the possibility of anything like complete happiness may have been destroyed for him before he is thirty."

This problem is also discussed by the Statesman in reviewing Dr. Saleeby's new book on Eugenics.

"Professor Bain has pointed out, what is inherited is not an absolute, visible, outward character, but 'only a certain kind of capacity for reacting to the external conditions.' Clearly, therefore, when we come to the applied science of human eugenics, the first thing to do is to see that the 'external conditions' are comparable, or, in other words, that in the eugenic race we all start fair. This view, obvious as it appears to be, is a great heresy with a strong school of eugenists especially with those who know little of the conditions of working-class life, and in expounding it so clearly and so unanswerably Dr. Saleeby has done a really valuable piece of work.

"A great many readers, we imagine, will be very grateful for the countenance which Dr. Saleeby gives to their secretly cherished belief in the transmission of acquired characters. The theory—we might almost say the dogma—that the parent cannot by any use, misuse, or development of his powers of body or mind affect in the slighest degree the inherited equipment of his offspring is certainly *the most profoundly unpopular doctrine that scientist ever enunciated;* and in spite of the great weight of scientific authority that it has had behind it, it has never really been accepted by the lay public. We should all rejoice to see it disproved and abandoned. Nevertheless we cannot help thinking that Dr. Saleeby accepts all too readily the very recent results of Storkyard as establishing the counter hypothesis."

The Government of India expect to receive copies of the tenders for the Mail Service between Europe and India about the middle of this month.

ALLEGED RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

JAGHIRDAR OF ARNI'S APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

The appeal filed by the Jaghirdar of Arni, against his conviction and sentence by the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., came on or hearing before Mr. P. B. Warburton, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

Mr. D. Binning bar-at-law assisted by Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance bar-at-law represented the Jaghirdar of Arni and Mr. C. S. Doraswamy Iyer, advocate, appeared for the Crown.

The facts found by the Lower Court were that the Jaghirdar of Arni, whilst driving some friends in his large 35 H. P. Fiat car at a rashly excessive pace, and, in a negligent manner collided with a bullock cart with the result that the driver of the cart was thrown on to his head and killed, and that the Jaghirdar had fabricated false evidence by removing the flexible cabling of the speedometer, and, tampered with the indicator, and, punched a hole in the trumpet of the horn of the car. The Magistrate found the Jaghirdar guilty under section 304A of the I.P.C. for causing death by doing a rash and negligent act and fined him Rs.750. He acquitted him under section 176 I.P.C., but found him guilty under a Municipal bye-law for not reporting the accident immediately to the nearest police station, and, fined him Rs. 50, and, cancelled his license for one year.

Mr. D. Binning in arguing the appeal dealt at length with the evidence. The occupants of the car had been disbelieved on the ground of friendship with the Jaghirdar. In future, said counsel, it would only be safe to drive out with your enemies. The only evidence for the prosecution was a lady who only saw the car for a few seconds, and, from a distance of 150 yards. The night was a pitch dark night, and, the vision of the lady extremely imperfect. Further she herself says she knows nothing of cars or their speed. The Magistrate considered this an advantage it was difficult to understand such reasoning. The evidence of a soldier to the effect that the car was travelling at about 20 miles an hour was rejected, and, an alleged statement of his to the police which he denied ever having made, was wrongly treated by the Magistrate as substantive evidence in contravention to section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The important fact that the deceased cart driver was found to smell strongly of alchol was quite over-looked by the Magistrate. In his judgment. On the other hand he speaks of the occupants of the car not offering themselves for the 'smell test', a most undignified and unfair remark, as there was absolutely no evidence on record, nor, was it ever suggested that the occupants of the car were drunk. The Magistrate had not approached the case in a judicial frame of mind. The judgment from beginning to end was one-sided and biased, inadmissible evidence was relied upon, theories and speculations of the wildest nature propounded, and, evidence of previous convictions wrongly admitted, in contravention of section 54 of the Indian Evidence Act. There was not an atom of evidence on record to support the finding of the Magistrate that the speedometer had been tampered with. The Magistrate had turned himself into a witness but what his knowledge of motor car little or much is could not be ascertained by cross-examination.

The magistrate says the hole in the trumpet of the horn stares you in the face, yet Inspector Roberts first said he did not remember seeing it, and, then that he did not see it. Evidence of this kind in the face of positive evidence to the contrary is of little value. The Magistrate says the hole is a clean cut one and there is no evidence on record to this effect, and, it is not correct. The fat that the horn works on a swivel strange to say is not noticed by the Magistrate. Viewing the case from an impartial and unprejudiced point of view the appellant was entitled to be acquitted.

Mr. Doraswamy Iyer said the evidence of previous rash driving was admissible as the accused in his written statement stated he was a good driver.

Mr. Binning—A statement in a written statement is not evidence; section 52 of the Evidence Act speaks of evidence.

Mr. Doraswamy continuing said he had not much to say as the Magistrate had dealt fully with the case. The subsequent conduct of the accused in not stopping and reporting the matter to the police, a police station being only twenty yards from he scene of occurence was most important as indicative of a guilty conscience. The explanation of the accused that he went on at the request of the ladies who were frightened was not satisfactory. He agreed with Mr. Binning as to the impropriety use of the word 'cads' in the judgment it might be expunged and 'mean vulgar fellows' inserted in its place. The theories of the Magistrate had been called wild speculations, this was not the case, they were judicial inferences drawn from facts proved in the case and were quite sound and reasonable.

His Honour said he would deliver judgment on Monday next.

OUDH TALUKDARS' OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

The President of the British Indian Association has wired to the Viceroy that the Talukdars of Oudh are willing to place at His Majesty's disposal their entire resources. They pray fervently for the crushing defeat of Britain's enemies and victory for the British arms.

In consequence of the war the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament has been abandoned for this season.

BRITAIN'S MIGHT IN LINE.

THE KING WITH THE FLEET

30 MILES OF GUNS.

GREAT SEARCHLIGHT DISPLAY.

The postponement of the King's arrival from midday July 20, until five o'clock was a grave disappointment to the thousands of visitors who had come to Portsmouth from London and all parts of the country, wrote the "Daily Mail" correspondent from Portsmouth.

By his Majesty's orders no alteration was made in the programme. The programme, too, remained unchanged, and the King will lead his ships to sea as arranged, though he will return to London at 9 p.m., instead of remaining overnight, and at the time of writing it is uncertain whether he will remain to view the tactics of the Fleet in the Channel after inspecting the destroyers off Selsey.

Awaiting the King's arrival in four-mile long lines were gathered the shadows of war —the black torpedo boats and destroyers ready to harmonise with the night in which they will have to work; and beyond again lay the mass of the Fleet, the whole stupendous assemblage of battleships and cruisers massed in four lines, seven miles long at their lengthiest, and with their attendant craft covering an area of thirty square-miles, and under the command of twenty-six admirals.

Ranged there it was worthy to receive its King. Coming out from Southsea under a cloudy sky, one could at first only make out a wilderness of ships with the smoke of a great town drifting above them. Ship after ship, until the eye grew dizzy: in the foreground and background, in every interstice and interval, in every corner and prospect, until one's gaze lifted for relief, and still in the distance were dim shapes and indistinct smoke.

And then we rounded, turned between the two great sentinel flagships, the Iron Duke and the King George V., and all at once order appeared, and one was in a great sea lane stretching into infinity. As one passed down, the very names of the ships on each side were an inspiration—Marlborough, Colossus. Orion, Thunderer, Monarch, Temeraire, Glory, Ocean.

Right to the end of the line we went, to the Theseus moored away off Cowes, and then, as we turned to go back, the spectacle of the ships all waiting for the King was superb.

CARNIVAL OF LIGHT.

After the fall of dusk, his duties of hospitality to his admirals done, the King came out in a pinnace with the Prince of Wales to see them. They boarded the Iron Duke, and the fleet gave a searchlight display. Thousands lined the water fronts of Portsmouth and Southsea to see it. The searchlight men worked in concert; great, long, white, blinding lines. They were thrown on the city, and every nook of it was unveiled. Then into the sky, where they feathered into plumes of light. Then they were turned along the sea level into the eyes of onlookers, and they flashed in and out like explosive suns. Most wonderful of all was when they were sent gyrating in all directions at once, in wild circles, across each other's paths. It was as a firmament gone mad. They rose and fell like saluting comets. They poured in the sky, and the whole heavens fluctuated. Then all at once they turned each beam inwards on the waters between their lines, and stood out like ships afire.

THE KING'S INSPECTION.

At noon to-day the royal yacht moved out of the harbour. By happy accident or gracious concession she stopped for an appreciable interval quite close to the Southsea water front, and the crowds of people there had an excellent view of his Majesty and the Prince of Wales on the bridge. Then the Victoria and Albert proceeded down the lines. Near the end of the line, beside H.M.S., Baccante, she hove to and the King visited several Admirals' ships. Later, near three o'clock, she returned majestically down between the lines and anchored close to the Iron Duke.

A pinnace was sent off from this, and the King and the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert went on board. His Majesty held a short inspection, talking animatedly afterwards to the officers grouped aft. From there he went to the King George V. and thence on in a quiet informal way to various other vessels. In the evening he gave a dinner on board the Victoria and Albert to a number of officers of high rank.

70,000 MEN AND 232 SHIPS.

ARRAY OF WATERPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

The array of waterplanes and the muster of large new submarines at Spithead are welcome evidence that the British Navy is well up to date. The day was when we lagged behind in speed, armament and the adoption of new inventions. Now we are certainly leading the world. Alert youth is guided by youth and energy. Whatever faults may characterise Mr. Churchill he is a "live man" and not a stuffed mandarin, wrote the Naval contributor to the "Daily Mail."

He has, I understand, made more than eighty flights in aeroplane or waterplane and it is due to his intense interest in the Navy Aircraft that their progress has been so great. He has slept during his comparatively brief term of office nearly 365 days on board the Admiralty yacht which means that he is constantly in touch with the fleet and its needs.

In the battleships a close inspection shows signs of change. Masts of enormous height are being discarded. The limits of displacement—though here it is well to speak cautiously—seem to have been approached. With the ever growing menace of the submarine it is not probable that the displacement of such ships as the Queen Mary with her 27,000 tons will be largely exceeded hereafter. The limits of gunpower, too, are near at hand. There is little capacity for further advance when the weapons can be loaded far more quickly than they can be fired in action, when they can be laid with almost unerring accuracy upon a target six miles away by the director which Sir Percy Scott has invented, and when a calibre of 15in. has been attained. The little pill box towers containing the Scott director are conspicuous objects perched high on the masts of the new ships.

From the statistical standpoint the gathering of ships was the greatest ever known. Though Spithead had been overflowed for the first time in the history of the Navy and though some 260 of the vessels mobilised in this test of the British reserves had been necessarily despatched for want of room to other anchorages, no fewer than 232 ... and submarines manned by over 70,000 men were gathered to greet the sea king, besides some thirty aeroplanes and waterplanes and two air ships. In the lines which ran for forty miles, there were twenty-four vessels of Dreadnought type from the first of the class to the Iron Duke and Marlborough, frowning monsters, thirteen of which mounted the new 13.5in. gun, 35 older battleships, 20 armoured cruisers, 35 protected cruisers, 78 destroyers, among them most notable the lean black hulls of the new L class, 16 submarines, 7 minelayers, 6 auxiliaries and 11 minor craft.

GERMAN SPY CASE.

SERGEANT SENT TO PRISON FOR 15 YEARS.

The unusually heavy sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude was passed by a Berlin court-martial this afternoon on Sergeant-Major Poni, who was charged with espionage, wrote the Berlin Correspondent of the "Standard" on July 14.

The case, which in accordance with Prussian custom was tried in camera, attracted the greatest attention in consequence of several peculiar features. An authorised statement shows that the man betrayed to a foreign Powers the plans of a couple of secondary fortified towns on the German eastern frontier for a bribe of less than £25.

It was mentioned quite openly in court to-day that the Power purchasing the plans was Russia, since after a fruitless attempt to meet the Russian military attack at Berlin the man negotiated with a well-known agent of the Russian secret service.

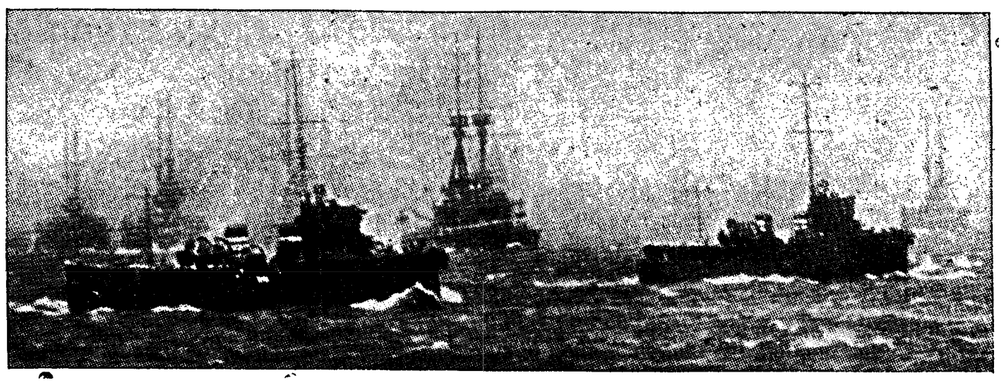
The sale of these plans for this small sum had involved an expenditure more than a hundred times greater by the Prussian War Office, who were compelled to alter many constructional details. Pillau, on the Baltic coast, which commands the sea approach to the great fortress of Konigsberg, and Boyen, which commands the important road across the marshes on the Polish frontier, were the fortresses of which the plans were betrayed. It was stated by the prosecution, however, that the agent essayed to obtain far more important plans relating to two of Germany's most important sea fortresses, Borkum and Heligoland, but apparently he was unsuccessful.

PRISONER'S MONEY TROUBLES.

The man Pohl had an excellent character throughout seven years' service, but his small pay—£83 yearly—was insufficient to meet his rate of living. He was engaged to marry a girl of moderate means, and made an effort to obtain from her father the sum of £80 in order to pay off his debts and pay a quarter's rental on a house. The trousseau was almost complete, but the father indignantly refused, and added that he would even withhold the necessary consent to the marriage. In a fit of anger and depression Pohl decided to risk the sale of the secret plans. His methods, however, were too clumsy, and were easily discovered by the secret police who are employed in watching foreign agents in Berlin.

In addition to his sentence of imprisonment the man was ordered to refund to the State the money received for the plans. The case recalls one about a year ago, in which a non-commissioned officer occupying a place of great responsibility and having access to the most secret documents, but receiving insufficient pay to enable him to keep his wife and child, sold the plans of the great fortress of Thorn. This also involved an expenditure of thousands of pounds and the alteration of outworks in order to render the plans useless and leave the city really defensible. The reports of that case led to a campaign in favour of severer punishment for such offenders. To-day's sentence was undoubtedly influenced by this campaign, but under the new scale of punishments which shortly comes into force Pohl would certainly be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS IN THE CHANNEL.



Reproduced from the "Sphere."

Destroyers sailing past the royal yacht when King George was watching the manoeuvres. In the foreground are seen the Lizard and Jackal.

REVERSES AT HENLEY.

NO CAUSE FOR DISMAY.

England lost the Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls at Henley, and once again we have been treated to a chorus of wails from those scribes who see in every isolated defeat we experience in the world of sport a sign of our mental and physical degeneration, says the Rowing Correspondent of the "Standard." Drastic methods have been suggested, evidently by those who have no knowledge of the subject, as being necessary to give us a chance of recovering the lost trophies, as if this could not be done otherwise. And yet what do the results at Henley prove, so far as the standard of rowing in the respective countries is concerned?

Not that English rowing has deteriorated —there was no evidence of that, though admittedly Leander were not up to average strength this year owing to various causes—but that foreign nations, now they are taking up the sport seriously, are rapidly improving in their form. This is scarcely a matter to cause us any regret, for unless our visitors can occasionally win at Henley they are not likely to continue to pay us visits, and, after all, Henley regatta is far more interesting to everybody concerned in those years when we have foreign competition than when the events are contested simply by home crews.

HARVARD'S VICTORY.

Harvard deserve every credit for their victory in the Grand, which was certainly well merited. This is the first time the cup has gone to America, and it may not be the last, but no one can begrudge our Transatlantic friends their success, which they have striven for so long. On the day they fairly and squarely beat Leander, but it must not be forgotten, when we consider this result, that the English crew were short of training, and were handicapped by the fact that their stroke had been changed shortly before the regatta, and the change, had not been for the better. When one saw the magnificent way in which R. C. Bourne, one of the greatest strokes we have ever, had, led the Leander four to victory in the Stewards Cup, one could not help feeling that if he had retained his position as stroke of the Leander eight, with D. I. Day in his proper place as bow, the Grand might not, after all, have left England this year, good a crew as Harvard were. The racing in the Grand showed that there was scarcely more than a length's difference between Harvard, Leader, Boston, Winnipeg, Mayence, and Jesus, the fine form of the German crew being one of the features of the regatta, and thus in an average Leander year the foreign attack would have been repelled.

In the Stewards Cup final the English style of rowing was fully justified, for by it a very powerful German crew was completely cracked up, and it is worthy of notice that Harvard, in winning the Grand, framed their tactics on English lines. Former American crews have gone all out at the start of a race, only to fail to last to the finish, but Harvard adopted an entirely different plan, one that has been essentially our own. They held something in reserve in the first half of their races, and were led for a time in each instance, only to row their opponents down at the finish. They had not the length of a first-class English crew, but were nearer it than former eights from the United States, and thus were paying us an indirect compliment, even in beating us.

A GREAT SCULLER.

G. Sinigaglia, the Italian giant, who won the Diamond Sculls, is one of those exceptional men whose sheer strength alone is sufficient to carry them to victory. Except in his steering he did not scull badly at all, and thus was an opponent likely to defeat any rival not possessing the same physical advantages. Such men will win always, but they are few and far between, and cannot be truthfully cited as examples of their countrymen's prowess, as a whole, in the particular sport they take up. Both Colin Stuart and R. Dibble gave him as hard a race as ordinary mortals could expect to do, and if he defends his title to the Sculls and does not deteriorate in his form we shall have to find a better man than we have at present to beat him. But, as I have said, his case is exceptional, and cannot be made the basis of any sound argument as to our deterioration in sculling.

All that will be needed next year, whatever the opposition may be, if we are to regain the Grand, is for the Leander crew to get together a little earlier than was the case this year, with R. C. Bourne as stroke, if that is possible. Then there need be no fear as to the result, for this year's eight, it is worth nothing, were quite a youthful lot of oarsmen, and there is material at Leander's disposal when a supreme effort is called for from which to select a crew capable of beating any possible opponents. It may be a different case with the Diamonds, but Sinigaglia's success, as stated, simply proves that he is a great sculler, not that our men have deteriorated. Still, we may possess even his superior next year, and in any case English rowing stands on as high a pedestal as ever, whatever the croakers may say.

WAR MATERIALS.

EXPORT FROM INDIA PROHIBITED.

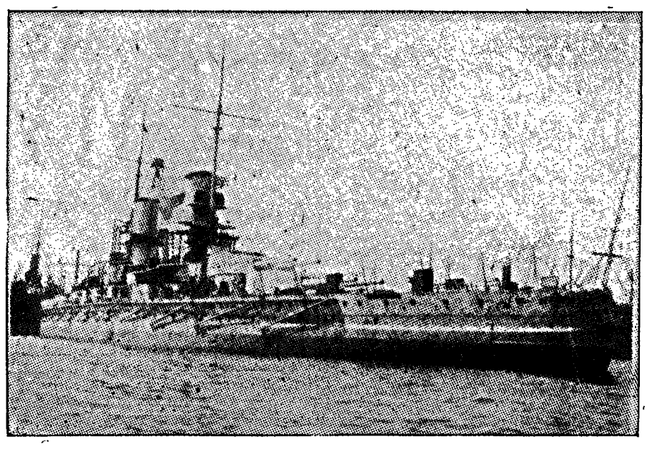
The following notification by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, is published:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of British India of:—Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture; Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions; with their component parts; Accoutrements; Armour plates; Balloons, kites, air-ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof; Fuses and detonators; Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegrphy apparatus; Entrenching tools; Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof; Materials used in ship construction; Mining cables; Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment; Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same; Range finders; Searchlight apparatus; Submarine mines and torpedoes; Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.

MEETING OF MUSSULMANS.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Pombay will shortly be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam with a view to pass resolutions of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and to consider what steps be taken in order to give the very best service to the British Raj in the present crisis.

THE GROSSER KURFURST



Reproduced from the "Sphere."

One of Germany's latest Warships.

A STATE OF WAR.

LEGAL EFFECTS ON FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

"F. M. L." writes in the "Englishman":—We have in our midst a number of friends who are not British subjects and who may now be or soon will become our *legal enemies*. The following extracts from Davis' Elements of International Law will perhaps interest them and others:—

Effects of a State of War.—The direct effects of a State of war are: 1st. To place both the belligerent states and their subjects in a condition of non-intercourse with each other. 2nd. Each citizen of one state becomes the legal enemy of every citizen of the other. This state is legal, not actual, for no subject of either state can take the life of an enemy, or make captures on land or sea, or do any hostile act, without the express authority of his government. Commercial intercourse between subjects of the belligerent states becomes illegal. Contracts and other legal obligations are suspended during the continuance of hostilities, and a similar rule is applied to partnerships and other business arrangements. Shares in the public stocks of either state, which are held in the territory of the other, are not confiscated or forfeited. Interest ceases to be paid at the outbreak of hostilities, but is resumed at the establishment of peace, the interest accrued during the war becoming payable at its close

Citizens of one belligerent power in the territory of the other at the declaration of war may be required to depart, or may be permitted to remain, at the discretion of the state in whose territory they are resident. The latter course has been pursued in most recent wars, and is the one most in accordance with the dictates of humanity. This question has frequently been made the subject of treaty stipulation. It is now generally recognised, however, that such persons are not to be made prisoners of war, and, if ordered to depart, they are to be given a reasonable time for removal with their property and effects. Subjects of the enemy who are permitted to remain in a belligerent state may be subjected to such special police regulation and supervision as may be deemed necessary by the Government for its security. For reasonable cause they may be required to depart, or may be forcibly expelled. If they give aid or information to the enemy, or to their own government, they become subject to the laws of war, and may be treated, according to the nature of their offence, as prisoners of war, or as traitors or spies, and may be punished accodingly.

The Property of Enemy's Subjects.—The property of enemy's subjects found within the territory of a state at the outbreak of war is not confiscable. Debts due an enemy's subject are suspended during the war, but resume their obligatory character at its termination. "The right of the original creditor to sue for the recovery of his debt is not extinguished by the war, and revives in full force on the restoration of peace." The debts due by American citizens to British subjects before the war of the Revolution, and not actually confiscated, were judicially considered as revived, together with the right to sue for their recovery, on the restoration of peace between the two countries. The confiscation of private debts of any sort, besides exposing the state doing so to retaliation, only cripples the enemy in a very indirect way. It has no effect at all on the military or naval operations of the war, and cannot, therefore, be justified on any principle."

Enemy Merchant Ships.—The international practice for nearly a century has been to allow merchant ships which are in an enemy's port at the out-break of war to depart freely, taking with them their cargoes if not contraband of war, and to proceed without molestation to their respective ports of destination. The rules adopted by the Second Peace Conference at The Hague purport to recognise this immunity from capture, and to extend it so as to include the date of arrival at a home port, or at a neutral port, after which the right to capture, as to both ship and cargo, is revived. But the immunity accorded by the Convention is coupled with the condition that the privilege does not apply to a ship which has been officially notified of the existence of war. As all merchant ships are now chargeable with such knowledge, due to the existence of modern means of telegraphic communication, the immunity conferred by the treaty is so illusory that the United States has declined to become a party to its operation. The terms of the Convention do not apply to a ship which indicates, by its construction, that it was intended for conversion into a public armed vessel."—

H.H. THE AGA KHAN'S FOLLOWERS.

MESSAGE OF LOYALTY.

The following telegram has been addressed by Hajee Ahmed Devjee, president of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili Council of Bombay to H. E. The Viceroy at Simla and H. E. The Governor of Bombay:—

We are commanded by our spiritual leader His Highness The Aga Khan to render all possible assistance to the British Government at the present juncture of war and we hereby beg to inform you that we offer our loyal services to the Government of H. M. the King-Emperor George V in any capacity that you may require and His Highness has also sent a mandate to his myriads of followers in the Persian Gulf, the frontier and all parts of India to be absolutely loyal, law abiding and obedient to the British Government and they are enjoined to render every kind of help to the Government, we beg to inform you that every follower of His Highness in various parts of the world is prepared to serve his Majesty the King-Emperor in any capacity he is called upon to do by the Government and our services and our lives are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front. Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.
Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.
Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.
Germans violate the neutrality of Luxmburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.
Sir Edward Grey's momention statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.
Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.
British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.
Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.
Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.
A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.
Germans bombard Liege and Namur in Belgium, but are completely repulsed at Liege by Belgians. German cavalry in full flight.
German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.
Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.
The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.
Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.
Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.
Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.
Prince of Wales' fund for relief distress opened.
German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.
Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.
Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.
British forces seize German Togo Land and south Togo Land in Africa.
A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihalated by Belgian cavalry.

BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 7.

It is notified that in view of the recent declaration of war with Germany and the extreme necessity of maintaining secrecy regarding military and navy movements the Governor-General proposes to promulgate an ordinance prohibiting the publication of news relating to the movements and dispositions of His Majesty's forces or to works undertaken for the defence of the British Empire, save where such information has been supplied for publication by Government or has been approved by a Government censor. Any contraventions of the provisions of the Ordinance will constitute an offence and any matters so published will be liable to confiscation. Prosecutions under the Ordinance will only be allowed upon complaints made or under authority from the Governor-General in Council, a Local Government or an officer empowered in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council and will be triable only by District and Sub-Divisional, or Presidency Magistrates. The Ordinance is designed as a measure of precaution in exceptional circumstances of great gravity. It is hoped that the loyal co-operation of the press, upon which the Government of India confidently rely, will render any resort to its provisions unnecessary

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

LOYAL MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug

A well-attended public meeting citizens of Lahore was held last the Town Hall under the presid Hon. Sir P. C. Chatterji to ass ernment of the Punjabis' loya tion to the Empire during th

The speakers advised the p could best show their loyalt from depreciating Govern notes into silver and gold.

IS GERMANY'S MILITARY EFFICIENCY REAL?

THE DOUBTS OF AN EXPERT.

An article of extreme interest, written evidently by an expert appears in "The London Magazine" for August, headed: "The German Military Bubble: Who will Prick it." The author, who signs himself "En Avant," throws grave doubts on the accepted theory of Germany's great Military efficiency. We give below some leading extracts from the article:—

There can be no doubt that in military and diplomatic matters judicious advertisement pays just as well as it does in all trades or professions. The great essential of success is to establish a reputation, and subsequently to maintain it by careful advertisement.

For half century Turkey existed upon the reputation her army had won at Plevna; for a similar period the German Army has been living on the reputation achieved in 1866 and 1870, against the Austrians and the French. Since the Franco-German War no State has dared to call in question the invincibility of the German Army.

A plethora of statistics and a few well-selected complimentary criticisms have sufficed to make Europe believe, ever since, that the German Army is the finest, greatest, and most splendid fighting machine in the world.

Perhaps it is that familiarity is apt to breed contempt, but I for one am no believer in the invincibility of the German Army. I shall endeavour to make my reasons plain to the civilian reader.

I admit that on paper the German Army is not only the greatest but the most perfectly organised army in the world, but battles are not won by flourishing sheaves of statistics in the enemy's face, nor is there any sound criterion by which the worth of any army for war can be judged in time of peace.

There are a hundred and one qualities which are supposed theoretically to make for efficiency in an army, such as numbers, *material*, discipline, leading, physique, training, organisation, and so forth, but the great deciding factor—and those who have as much modern battlefield experience as myself will doubtless agree with me—is the capacity of the individual soldier to endure hardship, and his individual determination to win through.

A DISCIPLINED AUTOMATON.

Now, the German system of life and of military training is not designed to encourage individual effort, but rather to stultify it, and to reduce the individual man or unit to the state of a disciplined automaton.

In most professions and trades such a training is excellent, for by dint of much practice each individual and unit becomes "part perfect"—each learns to fit into his appointed place, just as do the component parts of nicely adjusted pieces of mechanism.

The business of an army, however, differs from any other, for it cannot be practised in peace-time. What men do at manoeuvres is no criterion whatever of what they will do in war. An army can never really praise war until it is in the presence of the enemy. The army that has not been proven in war is like the piece of machinery that has never been set in motion. Now, the more nicely adjusted the machine, the more fatal will be the catastrophe when anything unforeseen occurs—take the *Titanic* as an example—and it is common knowledge that it is always the unexpected that does occur in war-time. Wherefore, an army should be as elastic as possible in its organisation and training.

This is precisely what the German army is NOT.

RULE OF THUMB.

The German Army is obedient to a rule of thumb. To the German tactician, the science of warfare is cut and dried. Officers and men alike know what they ought to do under a hundred different conditions; they learn it all by heart, and when those conditions arise they act correctly, because they know their work by heart. But supposing, as will invariably happen, other conditions arise, conditions the antidote to which has not been studied, what will happen?

Untaught to think or act for themselves, they will ransack their memories for the correct reply.

Under modern conditions of warfare, the best soldier is he who knows how to "muddle through," and how to "carry on" when in a tight place, without waiting for instructions.

The whole training of the German soldier is designed to eradicate individualism, and to reduce soldiers, battalions, regiments, and brigades to a state of iron-bound automatism. If the enemy's action could be equally reduced, then such training would be perfect but, as things, are, I maintain that it is fatal, for it entirely destroys the personal factor, and it is only the personal factor of each individual in an army which will carry that army to victory under modern conditions of warfare.

Discipline alone is only good so long as there is an ever-present authority to enforce it; on the modern battlefield it is impossible for an officer adequately to supervise his men, and to enforce discipline. He can and should teach them in peace-time how best to handle their weapons, and all the other tricks of the trade, but once in presence of the enemy he cannot enforce his teachings; all he can do is to lead his men and to encourage them. He is in exactly the same position as the father who has launched his son upon the battle of life. He must rely upon the past training of his son, certainly, but above all upon his individuality, courage, and devotion.

The German officer relies only upon discipline, and he runs the risk of being badly let down at the crucial moment. Courage, determination, "amour propre," and individual enterprise are all stronger than the fear of death, but it has yet to be proven that the modern educated man will risk death rather than contravene discipline. Wherefore, I maintain that in our present state of civilisation the German system of organisation and training is fundamentally wrong.

I do not believe that force of habit (*alias discipline*) alone will induce men to face the dangers and hardships which have to be faced to carry on a successful war.

A BALKAN EXAMPLE.

Let me cite a double example from the last Balkan War.

The Bulgarian soldier is modelled and trained on Prussian lines, and is far and away the best-disciplined soldier in the Balkans. When he met the Turkish armies in October, 1912, the Turk was not ready, and had not completed his mobilisation. The Bulgarian machine worked splendidly, because the Turk never had a chance to put a spoke into the Bulgarian wheel. The Bulgar had it all his own way, just as the Prussians had it all their own way in the Franco-German War.

After six weeks the Turkish machine also got into working order at Chataldja, and the Bulgars never scored another success until the Servians helped them to capture Adrianople.

The Greek is infinitely the worst-disciplined soldier in Europe (save, perhaps, the Spaniard and the Portuguese) and by all the rules of war Bulgarian ought to have beaten him off the field within a week, but as a matter of fact the Greeks drove the Bulgarians out of Macedonia in thirty days, simply and solely because each individual Greek soldier was prepared to endure undreamt of hardships, and because his wonderful national pride made him entirely ignore danger.

Patriotism and hardiness won through, where discipline failed completely; and there is no wreck so hopeless as that of an army which has been kept together only by bonds of discipline, once those bonds have been loosed.

But to return to our German legions. Seven times in the past ten years I have been present at their grand manoeuvres. I have been much impressed with the vast massing of troops, and all the pomp and circumstance of mimic warfare, but I never have seen elsewhere manoeuvres carried out with so little regard to the possibilities of modern fighting.

MANOEUVRE "FOLLIES."

At manoeuvres, the German soldier or officer is taught to do things which he could not possibly perform if the enemy were using ball cartridge. Whole brigades of cavalry sweep down upon unbroken infantry in most gallant fashion, and the umpires encourage the sport. It is, perhaps, "magnificent, but it is not war."

This is only one example out of a hundred deeds of folly that I have seen done. The poor fellows are accustomed to these Munchausen tactics, they are accustomed to be told by the umpires that they have succeeded, and naturally they are well pleased. But what—I ask with emphasis—will be the mental attitude of the poor fellows when they try these child's tricks in real battle against a real enemy?

The first result will be a heavy death-roll, and then a dead stop of the machinery whilst the officers reconsider the situation. But what will the men be thinking? I know what I should think if I were one of them. I should blame my officers for having taught me to play the game all wrong. Now, once a soldier starts thinking that, he is not going to have much further use for discipline. The bolts that hold the military machine together will be loosened, the machine will rattle and refuse to work.

Time and time again I have seen splendid opportunities occur on the German manoeuvres for a subordinate officer to achieve a startling success by acting on his own initiative, but that would be against regulations, so the opportunity is invariably allowed to pass.

Again, I have seen a whole brigade captured, just because the brigadier was waiting for orders from the general to withdraw. The order did not come in time, for the messenger had missed his road. The general admitted to me at the time that there was no object to be served in thus risking capture, but that he could not retire, because he had not received an order to do so from his superior!

There is, however, a more insidious foe at work inside the German army than even the red-tape worm—it is the ever-increasing propaganda of Socialism. Search among the lower and middle classes, and you will not find many men who have served their time in the army who are not Socialists.

TOY SOLDIERS.

If, however, we judge the German Army by the accepted standard of peace manoeuvres, blinding ourselves for the time being to the considerations which I have set out above, and enter for a moment into a technical criticism of the various arms of the Service, it will be found that even the goods in the shop-window of this bubble emporium are not hall-marked with that brand of super-excellence in which we have always been led to believe.

The German cavalry always reminds me of the leaden soldiers with which I used to play in childhood. They look simply splendid, and they are to be seen at their best when delivering an impossible charge, but the German is neither a horseman nor a horsemaster; as a scout he is beneath contempt.

Whether the charges to which he is accustomed will still be possible on the great plains of Central Europe against modern rifle-fire remains to be seen, but there is one thing of which we may be certain: those charges will never be seen on English soil, for, with the exception of a fifty-mile-square area about Salisbury, and certain patches of the South Downs, there is no terrain in the country where cavalry could find galloping space unless the men were mounted on steeplechasers.

The German infantryman has two great faults: he is too fat, and tries to carry too much weight on his back, with the result that he can neither march far nor fast. There is also the additional disadvantage that, like our own men, he requires a plentiful supply of food to keep him going at all. When in close formations the work of the infantry is distinctly good, and their drill is splendid, but once the men get into anything approaching open order all initiative ceases. The German infantryman lacks the dash of the French, the doggedness of the Russian, the fatalism of the Turk, or the practical adaptability of his British rival.

As regards artillery, it is very difficult to speak, for I am convinced that, so far as this arm is concerned, everything depends upon the capacity of quickly picking up a target and hitting it. At manoeuvres, it is impossible to judge these two vital points, and such shooting statistics as do from time to time leak out are meant for foreign consumption, and are unreliable.

The German engineer is too theoretical. Given the necessary material and unlimited time, he would construct the most model works imaginable, but in warfare what is wanted is a man who will contrive the essential out of the most unpromising material, and in the shortest possible space of time.

I have seen their engineers bridging the Rhine with pontoons; they did it beautifully and "by numbers"; that pontoon might have been used for demonstration purposes. Unfortunately, however, a pleasure steamer barged into it, and then it took them eighteen hours to get it together again.

I have seen the Greek engineers throw a crazy bridge across the Struma under heavy artillery fire in thirty minutes; there was not a correct lashing in the whole structure, and you could not go across it without getting wet, but—it served its purpose, and wet, feet do not matter much in war-time!

I have likened the German Army to a machine, but it is one in which all the parts are in an everlasting state of un-oiled friction against each other.

THE NAVY.

Of late, not content with worshipping the German Army, we have taken to dreading the German Navy. We calculate its strength in *Dreadnoughts*, but we forget the all-important factor of the men who man the fleet.

Germany is a country with a very limited seaboard, and only a very small fraction of that seaboard produces a maritime population. Our sailors are for the most part born to the life, and make a profession of it, but the vast majority of men who man the German fleets are new to the sea, and, since they only serve two years, never have time to learn the life.

Germany may go on building as many *Dreadnoughts* as she can afford, but she cannot manufacture sailors. For the last five years the question of manning the fleet has been a difficult one, whilst that of finding officers for it is even more difficult. In the Fatherland the Army officer has all the prestige; his naval colleague is considered a very inferior being, despite the efforts of the Kaiser to equalise the kudos of the two services. With every ship Germany builds, this problem becomes even more acute.

Who would care to go on a sea voyage in a ship manned by amateurs and ex-amateur reservists? Who would like to go out to battle in a warship under similar conditions? Yet these are the conditions the German sailor will have to face in war.

In spite of all the alarmists say, there is much hope in the idea that German military power is a highly inflated bubble, of brilliant hues, but susceptible of being pricked and burst. The only question is—who is to burst it, and when?

MADRAS HIGH COURT BAR.

OFFER TO SERVE AS VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Madras, Aug. 7.

Yesterday the members of the High Court bar, Indian and European, assembled in response to a call of the Advocate-General and the following resolution was passed:—

"That the members of the legal profession do offer themselves to form and serve as volunteer corps and to render such assistance as lies in their power to demonstrate their loyalty to the British Raj and that the permission of the Government be obtained for them through the Advocate-General or Chairman of the meeting."

PUBLIC MEETING IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held at the Town Hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of assuring the Punjabis' resolve to help Great Britain in every possible way in the war and of their unflinching loyalty and devotion.

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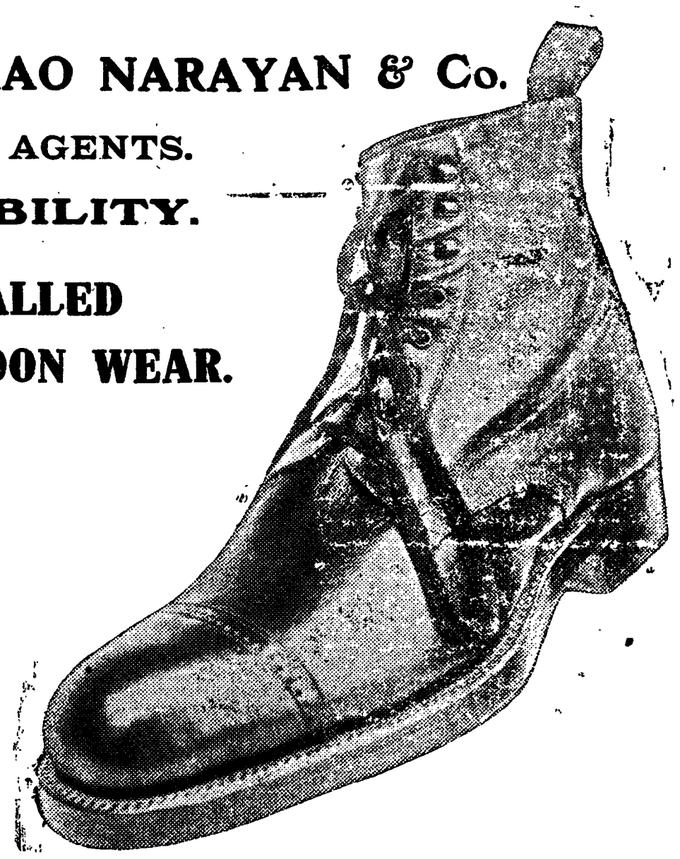

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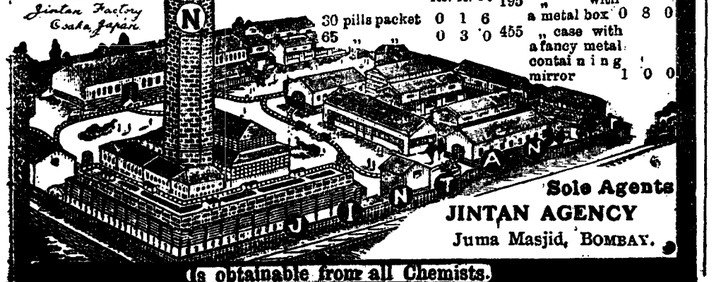

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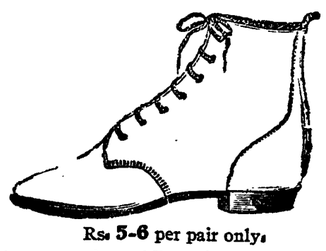

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